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New War Eared in Indochina

Cambodians, Vietnamese Fight

ONG KONG, Jan. 2 (UPI)—Sports from Vietnam said yesterday that the Hanoi government carried out air and artillery attacks in border fighting with Cambodia. Western experts were told that these attacks could escalate into a new full-scale Indochina war.

The old hostility between the two Southeast Asian nations broke into the open with reports of heavy fighting between the communist neighbors that led to a break in diplomatic relations and fostered atrocious charges from both sides.

Cambodian President Khieu Samphan announced the diplomatic break on Saturday, saying Vietnam had been waging an "unclared and premeditated war." He ordered Vietnamese diplomats to leave Phnom Penh by Wednesday.

Vietnam did not deny the charges but blamed Cambodia for the conflict in the poorly defined border area.

The mass-circulation Hanoi daily Nhan Dan yesterday accused the Cambodians of atrocities, including cannibalism and brutalities against pregnant women.

Reports citing travelers from Vietnam said fighting "is continuing in the Ha Tien-Tay Ninh boundary area, consisting of air raids launched from Saigon into the Parrot's Beak and artillery exchanges."

The border area cited in the



747 Crash Off India Kills 213

No Survivors In Air Disaster

BOMBAY, Jan. 2 (UPI)—A search crew today found part of the tail section of an Air India Boeing 747 jumbo jet that plunged into the Arabian Sea yesterday, killing all 213 persons aboard, airline spokesman said.

Only two bodies—and no survivors of the crash—were found about 24 hours after witnesses said they saw the plane explode and crash into the sea two miles off Bombay in the third worst civil air disaster in history.

The spokesman said 11 of the 190 passengers were foreigners, including two U.S. citizens of Saudi descent. All 23 crew members on the 1,100-mile Bombay-to-Dubai flight were Indian.

The U.S. citizens were identified as Mohammed Ali Abdul Khaik and U.S. Kham, traveling on passports issued in San Francisco and showing they were born in Saudi Arabia, an Air India spokesman said.

Both sides accused each other

of atrocities, with Mr. Samphan

claiming the Vietnamese "de-

stroyed rubber plantations, burn-

ed down forests, starved the peo-

ple—children and old ones alike

—and raped and killed women."

Tatman Crimes'

The Vietnamese countered that Cambodian troops "have perpetuated utterly inhuman crimes, raping, cutting fetuses from mother's womb, disemboweling adults, burning children alive."

Observers in Hong Kong and Bangkok predicted the break, initiated by Cambodia, will give the Vietnamese an excuse to fling into battle their tough army and

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)



While President Carter and Prime Minister Desai chat over lunch in New Delhi, an alert servant zeroes in on a fly that threatened to become a nuisance.

After Ankara Regime Falls

Ecevit Support Vowed By Demirel Defectors

ANKARA, Jan. 2 (UPI)—Defectors from ousted Premier Suleyman Demirel's Justice party announced today that they would participate in a government led by opposition leader Bulent Ecevit, virtually assuring him of the premiership.

"We have reached an accord to take part and support a government led by Bulent Ecevit." The 12 defectors said in a declaration following a meeting with Mr. Ecevit.

P. L. Kaushik, minister of tourism and civil aviation, said here that a high court judge would conduct an official inquiry into the crash.

In the two air crashes with larger casualty figures, 582 persons died last March 27 in a collision on the ground of two jumbo jets at Tenerife, the Canary Islands, and 245 persons died in the March, 1974, crash of a Turkish Airlines DC-10, near Paris.

Mr. Woods confirmed that he arrived in Maseru early Saturday morning after hitchhiking from East London to the Transkei border and crossing from Transkei into Lesotho by swimming a rain-swollen river.

He disguised himself by wearing a moustache, removing his glasses and dyeing his sandy hair black.

Under the terms of his five-year banning order, Mr. Woods could not be quoted in South Africa, could not keep a diary or write, could meet with only one other person at a time, and was extremely restricted in his movements.

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Mr. Woods was an outspoken critic of the South African government's apartheid policy and a crusader for interracial harmony. He was considered one of the few whites here who had the complete trust of the leaders of the black consciousness movement.

"I found it intolerable to re-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Spain Adopts Home-Rule Bill For Three Basque Provinces

By James M. Markham

MADRID, Jan. 2 (NYT)—The government of Premier Adolfo Suarez defused a potentially explosive situation in the Basque provinces by approving in the early hours of Saturday morning a statute of provisional home rule for the region.

Negotiations for the limited autonomy statute, similar to one granted to the northeastern region of Catalonia Sept. 29, had bogged down after rightist parliamentary deputies from the province of Navarre had expressed unwillingness to be included in a newly fashioned General Council along with the provinces of Gipuzcoa, Vizcaya and Alava.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Gen. Haig Urges NATO to Adjust Strategy for Third World Threats

When President Carter visits NATO headquarters in Brussels this week, he will find his allies concerned about a number of military and geopolitical issues. Prior to the President's arrival, *Newsweek* senior editor Arnaud de Borchgrave discussed these concerns with Gen. Alexander Haig, NATO's supreme commander in Europe. Excerpts from their conversation:

Haig—How can more than 1,000 secret documents relating to Western defense be transferred to East Germany—i.e., the Soviet Union—without the United States, SACEUR (Supreme allied commander, Europe) or NATO knowing about it until almost a year and a half after the East German spies were arrested?

Haig—It did not happen that way. The Federal Republic of West Germany informed us from the very beginning, which enabled us to begin remedial programs to limit the damage.

Q—German specialists describe this Communist intelligence coup as the biggest blow to the defense of the West since Klaus Fuchs gave Russia the secret of the atomic bomb. These are hardly the kind of leaks that can be



Alexander Haig

plugged by changing a few code-words, or redrafting a defense plan or two, or moving a secret ammo or fuel dump. How does one go about repairing this kind of damage?

A—All security breaches are major. There is nothing minor in this field. Our reassessment is

still going on. Naturally, I am appalled by what happened but it does not have the magnitude that some circles have given to the affair.

Q—Won't all this speed up the timetable for phasing in the neutron bomb and the Cruise missile to try to restore the balance now that the other side has our own assessment of our strengths and weaknesses—and how we see theirs?

A—The neutron bomb is a political question of some sensitivity. There is no question it would enhance our deterrent without modifying in the slightest the manner in which the political decision would be made for its utilization. It would provide a more discriminating and flexible capability and add to our deterrent's credibility. More importantly, it would raise the nuclear threshold, not lower it, as its critics contend.

Q—All NATO countries seem convinced that the neutron bomb would restore credibility to the alliance's tactical nuclear deterrent, but four states (Norway, Denmark, the Netherlands, Iceland) are opposed to its deployment because the Soviets have

warned that it will jeopardize defense. Doesn't this kind of threat give Moscow a de facto power of veto over deployment of new weapons systems in West Europe while we have no such leverage in the East?

A—I maintain that it's self-defeating to unilaterally deprive ourselves of logical modernization steps in terms of military needs—or to deprive ourselves of the necessary incentives that influence the Soviet Union to negotiate balanced and collective ceilings on the introduction of such systems.

Q—One of the reasons you thought popular-front governments in France and Italy—with Communists sharing power at the national level—would be dangerous for NATO is that they would

be more inclined to leak sensitive documents to the Soviets. That's a political question. I'm concerned with capabilities. And by any objective measure or criterion, Soviet capabilities far exceed what they need for defensive purposes. I happen to share [NATO] Secretary-General Joseph Luns's view that intentions are an irrelevant issue because intentions change through international dynamics. The bottom line is that there are profound differences at all levels between Moscow and its allies and the Western world—political, economic, sociological—which are all grist for confrontation, which, in turn, must be viewed in the context of a military balance. I do not subscribe to the view that it is a matter of mindless feeding of a Soviet military constituency, whose existence cannot be denied, but rather the systematic and rational elimination of deficiencies in their military posture which in the past we managed to exploit at great savings to ourselves. Now we are deprived of these advantages. Parity means that nothing can be left unattended. Now we have to improve all across the board. All three elements of our triad system of defense—strategic and tactical deterrents and con-

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France	1.50 D.M.	Norway	20 K.
Germany	1.50 D.M.	Portugal	1.50 P.
Great Britain	18 D.L.	Spain	2.15 S.E.P.
India	12 P.	Sweden	1.70 S.P.
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Cites Influence on Dr. King

Carter Captivates Indian MPs In Talk on Mohandas Gandhi

By Haynes Johnson

NEW DELHI, Jan. 2 (UPI)—All around were the faces of India—Sikhs in turbans, women in saris, men in Gandhi caps—waiting in the huge, circular, colonnaded building that houses Parliament.

It was right out of the days of the British raj. The building itself is a vestige of colonialism. But the oil portraits encircling the room celebrate India's leaders since independence was achieved 30 years ago.

Other reminders of past and present were there, too. The members of Parliament greeted President Carter by thumping loudly and rhythmically on their desks. Applause would also be accorded in that fashion: Thump thump thump... thump thump thump.

And dominating the scene was a portrait of Mahandas Gandhi. It was hung over the center of the podium from which President Carter spoke. Mr. Carter's theme was democracy. Its importance, the problems it raises, and the questions it asks of us around the world, particularly in India and the United States. But it was the references to Gandhi that gave Mr. Carter's speech its power.

Mr. Carter was getting toward the end of his speech when he began speaking personally about his visit to India, and the legacy of Gandhi.

"This morning I had the honor

of laying a wreath on the memorial to Mahatma Gandhi," he said. "Thump thump thump... in that sacred place, so simple and so serene, I recalled anew the ways in which Gandhi's teachings have touched the lives of so many millions of people in my own country."

He was beginning to get to his audience.

"When I was growing up on a farm in the state of Georgia, in the heart of the Southern United States, an invisible wall of racial segregation stood between me and my black classmates, schoolmates, playmates, when we were old enough to know what segregation was. But it seemed then as if that wall between us would exist forever."

Silence now.

"But it did not stand forever," he went on. "It crumbled and fell. And though the rubble has not yet been completely removed, we no longer separates us from one another, blighting the lives of those on both sides of it."

Now came the passage that finally made the Parliament his.

"Among the many who marched and suffered and bore witness against the evil of racial prejudice, the greatest was Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. He was a son of Georgia and a spiritual son of Mahatma Gandhi."

Thump thump thump... Thump thump thump... Thump thump thump.

"The most important influence in the life and work of Dr. King, apart from his own religious faith, was the life and work of Gandhi. Martin Luther King took Gandhi's concepts of non-violence and truth-force and put them to work in the American South."

Much more passionate now: Thump thump thump... Thump thump thump... Thump thump thump.

"Like Gandhi, King believed that truth and love are the strongest forces in the universe.

Like Gandhi, he knew that ordinary people armed only with courage and faith could overcome injustice by appealing to the spark of good in the heart even of the evil doer. Like Gandhi, we all learned that a system of oppression damages those at the top as surely as it does those at the bottom."

"And for Martin Luther King, like Mahatma Gandhi, non-violence was not only a political method, it was a way of life and a spiritual path to union with the ultimate."

Thump thump thump... Thump thump thump.

Mr. Carter said the nonviolent movement for racial justice in the United States, inspired in large measure by Gandhi, had "changed and enriched my own life and the lives of many millions of my own countrymen."

"I am sure you will forgive me for speaking about this at some length," he said. "I do so because I want you all to understand that when I speak of friendship between the United States and India, I speak from the heart as well as the head."

Thump thump thump... Thump thump thump... Thump thump thump... Thump thump thump.

He called Quebec Premier René Lévesque's Parti Québécois a democratic party and said, "It has acted within the law. It has respected the judgment of the courts."

Mr. Trudeau said that he considered it more likely that Lévesque's government would be defeated in the independence referendum it plans to hold next year and would be voted out of office in the subsequent provincial election.



Associated Press
Reunited with his family in Lesotho, is editor Donald Woods, who escaped from South Africa Saturday. From left are Dillon, Jane, Duncan, Gavin, wife Wendy and Mary.

Weather Delays S. Africa Editor in Lesotho

(Continued from Page 1)
main silent any longer, and as I couldn't speak up within the country, I had to get out," he said.

"Change of Heart"

"My intention is to return to South Africa as soon as I can, as soon as there is a change of government," he said, "or a change of heart in the government."

Asked when that might be, he said with a laugh, "A heart transplant might be necessary."

About a month ago, one of Mr. Woods' children received a T-shirt in the mail that had been impregnated with skin poison.

The child was hospitalized but recovered.

A subsequent investigation by a detective hired by Mr. Woods indicated that two government officials were responsible for the poisoning. Their names were not disclosed.

Terry Briceland, the managing editor of the Daily Dispatch, said he believed the incident was a major reason Mr. Woods had left.

Trust Is Gone

"Donald is fearless," he said, "but when the attempt was made to poison the child, that had more effect on him than anything I've seen in the 15 years I've known him. This depressed him enormously. He felt he could no longer trust those who were supposed to uphold the law."

Before he was banned, Mr. Woods was a scathing critic of the government and of what he considered its lack of understanding of the feelings of blacks.

"Their idea of change is to the right of Genghis Khan," he said in an interview at his home last month. "They are so ignorant of how angry blacks are."

Mr. Woods had a column in

2 Die in Sicily Explosion

CATANIA, Sicily, Jan. 2 (UPI)—An explosion high on the slopes of the Etna volcano killed two young rightist sympathizers, police said today. They said the two, identified as Pierluigi Sciotto, 19, and Prospero Candura, 25, may have been preparing a bomb and set it off accidentally.

appeared the following day was a comparison of the authoritarian governments, lack of human rights and persecution of dissidents in South Africa and the Soviet Union.

The column that would have

the use of atomic material.

Yesterday, after meeting King Hussein, Mr. Carter said he believes the Jordanian leaders will join Egyptian-Israeli peace talks eventually, but not until the peace is achieved.

The President suggested negotiations toward an expanded joint agricultural program and joint development projects, and said the United States is ready to help India develop a solar energy capability.

He also noted that the two governments will sign an agreement here tomorrow providing India with access to U.S. satellite communications facilities.

Meanwhile, last Saturday President Carter said in Tehran that he will meet in Egypt Wednesday with President Anwar Sadat to try to involve moderate Arab nations in the thrust for a middle east peace in 1978.

Mr. Carter confirmed the persistent rumor that has dominated his nine-day, six-nation trip—that he would meet Mr. Sadat at Aswan to try to placate the Egyptian President angry over Mr. Carter's opposition to a separate Palestinian homeland.

The Mideast developments occurred on a day when Mr. Carter announced that the United States would sell six to eight reactors to Iran—which disclaimed any interest in nuclear weaponry and said the reactors would be "strictly for peaceful purposes."

Two Hours

Mr. Carter said the stopover to meet with Mr. Sadat for two hours is aimed at determining "whether the process of peace can be extended to the more moderate Arabs—such as the Jordanians, the more moderate Palestinians, and the Saudis."

After the meeting with the Shah in which the bargain for the reactors was sealed, Mr. Carter declared:

"I think we can prevail if we keep the peace, and if we don't blow up with nuclear weapons all we have created."

U.S. officials said that Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlevi, who has signed the nuclear nonproliferation treaty, pledged to accept all international safeguards on

the reactors as soon as the peace is permanent.

Fighting along the border has been going on since shortly after the defeat of U.S.-supported regimes in Phnom Penh and Saigon in 1975.

Vietnam, experts said, is the most expansionist power in Southeast Asia, and it is not expected to let the current opportunity slip past.

Despite the reports of continuing fighting, Vietnam—publicly at least—tried to put a verbal dampener on the situation.

"Once again, the government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam proposes that the two sides meet as early as possible... to solve the border issue between the two countries in the spirit of brotherly friendship," the Hanoi newspaper said.

Little Power

Like the Catalan statute, the new Basque law gives the Generalitat of regional affairs and accepted by most Basque deputies at the end of last month.

Inevitably, Navarre and its divided population would have become a dangerous flashpoint in the demonstrations. The Basque region has been the political battleground of post-Franco Spain.

Since the dictator's death two years ago there have been 37 political deaths in Spain—51 of them in the Basque region.

Moreover, in the last month, there have been distinct signs that the Marxist terrorist organization ETA, which seeks an independent Basque state in Spain and France, has been rearming and preparing for a new campaign of violence. ETA gunmen have staged a number of robberies of armories and dynamite stores, and on Dec. 18 a terrorist commando assaulted the site of a nuclear reactor that is being built near the town of Lemona, firing at a police guard and hurling hand grenades.

In light of the government's decision to approve the drafted statute, the two main political groups in the northern region, the Socialist Workers party and the conservative Basque Nationalist party, decided to call off the demonstrations. But it remains to be seen whether the knotty issue of Navarre can be satisfactorily resolved.

Spain Adopts Home-Rule Bill For Three Basque Provinces

(Continued from Page 1)
a referendum will be held to confirm the decision.

Mainstream parties in the Basque provinces, which have a population of 2.5 million, had called on their followers to take to the streets Wednesday if the Suárez Cabinet had not by then approved the draft statute that

had been negotiated by the minister of regional affairs and accepted by most Basque deputies at the end of last month.

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War Feared In Indochina

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Rhodesia Says 4,200 Killed in Fighting in 1977

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, Jan. 2 (UPI)—A commando reported 36 deaths on Saturday, ending the most violent year in the nation's five years of

guerrilla warfare.

It's far too early to say what the motive was," Commander Jim Nevill of Scotland Yard said. "I am keeping an open mind. In view of the target being a Syrian Embassy vehicle, it now seems unlikely that this was the work of Irish Republican Army terrorists."

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"It's far

To Report on Carter Visit

Poland Sends Delegation to Moscow

By David A. Andelman

WARSAW, Jan. 2 (UPI).—Polish Communist leader Edward Gierk, today sent to Moscow a top-level delegation headed by Foreign Minister Józef Wojciech, to report on President Carter's recent visit here.

The delegation, which included two deputy foreign ministers, left this afternoon from Warsaw's Okecie International Airport.

Mr. Wojciech, is expected to meet with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko and possibly with Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev. He will return to Warsaw on Wednesday.

The trip, officially at the "invitation of the Soviet government," was perhaps the clearest indication, despite all of Poland's growing contacts with the West and President Carter's symbolic

35-hour visit here last week, of just how closely Poland is tied to the Soviet Union.

Lessons of History

"We Poles have no intention whatsoever of changing our friends," Mr. Gierk told U.S. reporters Friday. "Taught by the lessons of history, we have based our security and our future on our natural alliances, stemming both from ideological grounds and from obvious natural premises."

Any attempts at trying to change this, in my very deep conviction, would be rejected by the Polish people. Our cooperation and friendship with the Soviet Union gives Poland all that allows us to develop properly, to strengthen our national sovereignty and to occupy a proper place both in Europe and the world. I am not saying this as a Communist only, but as a Pole."

It is just because of this close relationship that President Carter felt Poland could be valuable as a possible intermediary in the process of detente. "I think this ease of communication and this natural and historical friendship is a basis on which Poland can provide additional cooperation and communication between ourselves and the Soviet Union," Mr. Carter said in Warsaw on Friday.

Poles Ambivalent

Most Poles, and even the Polish government, are ambivalent toward the Soviet Union. On the one hand, they recognize the Soviet role in guaranteeing Polish security and developing Poland's economy. But, on the other hand, they recognize the potential consequences of deviating substantially from Soviet political or economic policy, and despise the historic tendency of the Soviet Union to milk Poland of much of its national wealth.

So, while Poland welcomed the visit of President Carter as a demonstration of Poland's desire to continue trade and diplomatic openness to the West, the Polish leadership was nervous—for instance, when President Carter insisted on visiting the Nike monument.

A symbol of Polish pride, it also commemorates the 1944 anti-German uprising by underground fighters loyal to the anti-Communist Polish government-in-exile. They held out unsuccessfully for 62 days against the Nazis while Soviet troops camped idly across the Vistula River, waiting to come to the support of a pro-Soviet regime.

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Find Guards as Deprived as Prisoners

Sakharovs, Trying to Visit Inmate, Get Look at Labor Camps

By Craig R. Whitney

MOSCOW, Jan. 2 (NYT).—Andrei Sakharov, the Soviet physicist turned dissident, spent more than a week with his wife and stepson in a prison camp, the maximum.

In "Zone 20," small archipelago of camps about 250 miles southeast of Moscow, the Sakharovs found the prison guards as deprived as the prisoners. "They drink to fight boredom," Mr. Sakharov said after having lived with them in a dormitory in the small town of Sosnovo for 12 nights. "There is no meat or sausage in the stores," he said. "The black bread is terrible, and there's no place at all to have a bath."

In Moscow, Mr. Sakharov and his wife are targets of a campaign of harassment and denunciation by the KGB and the press. But in the isolated world of the camps, they said, every official treated them politely, and a little boy—perhaps the child of one of them—greeted the shy, balding stranger in the snowy streets with a friendly "Hello, Sakharov!"

A glimpse into the camp system is impossible for any foreigner or journalist, but the Sakharovs were unimpeded in their journey by train from Moscow to Poltava Dec. 16 and then, in a three-car train on an antiquated narrow-gauge rail line, to the camp area. Outside a village, surrounded by a double barbed-wire fence and patrolled by dogs, was the camp where Edward Kuznetsov is serving a 15-year sentence.

Mr. Kuznetsov was one of 11 persons, nine of them Jews, who were convicted in Leningrad in December, 1970, of treason and for planning to hijack a Soviet

Poles Warned On Population

WARSAW, Jan. 2 (Reuters).—Poland's Roman Catholic bishops yesterday predicted a "population catastrophe" in Poland, unless Poles produce more children, and called on Catholics to give material and moral aid to large families.

Society is getting rapidly older and by the year 2000 every fifth Pole will be over 60, they said in a pastoral letter read in Catholic churches.

The one-child or two-child family is becoming the rule and since 1960 the younger generation has not been fully replacing the older one, it said.

"All he would say was that it was the right of the authorities to decide who could visit a prisoner," Mr. Sakharov said. "Protesting, the three visitors took beds in the dormitory used by traveling camp administrators, at 75 cents a night. They traveled to the end of the railroad line to Yavas to appeal but there, too, the acting deputy administrator of "Zone 20" was adamant."

"Politely but firmly, a major of the camp administration denied the Sakharovs permission to visit the prisoner, who had lived in the same house with Mrs. Sakharov and her son in Moscow 10 years ago and had written a postcard in October asking her to come see him."

"All up and down the railroad," Mr. Sakharov said, "there are camps in the woods, all barracks-type buildings inside barbed-wire—about 20 altogether. Three of

them are for political prisoners, and Kuznetsov is in an isolation camp with 42 others."

The prisoner refused a 50-pound package of canned meat, bouillon, orange juice, chocolate, tea and coffee and the Sakharovs have concluded that Mr. Kuznetsov began a hunger strike to protest the authorities' refusal to allow the visit.

"Until He Dies"

"I know Eddie very well," Mrs. Sakharov said, "and he was always against hunger strikes because they sapped a prisoner's strength. He did seven years

after he was arrested in 1961 for reading poems in Mayakovsky Square in Moscow," she recalled, "and it was the camp that made him an enemy of the system. If he is on a hunger strike he will continue until he dies."

They sent telegrams pleading with him to take the parcel while they tried to wear down the authorities. Prisoner and jailers remained adamant.

Before they left the camp last week, the Sakharovs learned from their fellow boarders that "not a single prisoner had yet been released in the amnesty that was announced Nov. 5," Mr. Sakharov said.

Brezhnev Act

The amnesty, signed by the Communist party chief Leonid Brezhnev in his capacity as President, did not benefit political prisoners but was to go into effect immediately for women, combat veterans, and older prisoners serving sentences of less than five years.

"They told us that 200 of the 1,500 people in "Zone 20" were eligible, and that a special commission had been set up to determine which ones should go free. So far," Mrs. Sakharov explained, "they have not freed anyone, but they have decided that 10 may go free in February."

On Friday, the Sakharovs sent a telegram to Mr. Brezhnev asking him to intervene with the camp officials and let them see Mr. Kuznetsov. "We hope that if people abroad hear about this," Mr. Sakharov said, "they will begin a new campaign for amnesty for the Leningrad prisoners."

Polish Church Cites Increase in Priests

WARSAW, Jan. 2 (AP).—The number of Roman Catholic priests in Poland has more than doubled under the Communist regime, figures released by the church Saturday revealed.

The report alleges the "brutal use of napalm" by the Russians against Chinese border troops and claims that more Soviet and East European citizens have lost their lives to the "barbarity" of the Soviet system since 1945 than fell to Hitler's armies.

The document claims that the Soviet Union is pursuing a policy of detente only because it is

economically and technologically

backward and needs Western

help while it increases its armaments, encourages war in Africa

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THE PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF ALGERIA
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE
AND THE AGRARIAN REVOLUTION
ALGERIAN INTEPROFESSIONAL CEREALS OFFICE
O.A.I.C.

NOTICE OF NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL TENDERS
OPEN FOR THE ALL-INCLUSIVE CONSTRUCTION
OF CONCRETE SILOS FOR THE STORAGE OF CEREALS

1. Purpose of solicitation for bids:
The Algerian Inteprofessional Cereals Office—O.A.I.C.—is launching a national and international solicitation for all-inclusive tender offers for the construction of eight concrete silos to store cereals located at different areas of the national territory and amounting to 2,400,000 quintals metric.

2. Presentation of offers:
The tenders will have to be placed in two sealed envelopes. On the outside envelope, it is compulsory to mention only "APPEL D'OFFRES. SILOS DE STOCKAGE O.A.I.C./NE PAS OUVRIR". The inside envelope will also be sealed and will contain the tender documents, the name of the tender with trade-name clearly indicated.

3. Location and date of receipt of tenders:
The envelopes, established according to the instructions of the above paragraph 2, will be registered and addressed to the ALGERIAN INTEPROFESSIONAL CEREALS OFFICE—O.A.I.C.—5 Rue Ferhat Bousaud, ALGER, Algérie. They may also be delivered by hand. The deadline for receipt of applications has been set for February 28, 1978.

4. Delay of obligation of candidates:
The time during which the candidates will have to meet their liabilities has been set for 180 days after the deadline for receipt of tenders as established in the above paragraph 3.

5. Withdrawal of tender files:
The individual and legal entities interested by this invitation to tender, before January 4, 1978, withdraw the specifications and the necessary documents for the presentation of their tenders in exchange for the remittance of a written demand and a non-refundable payment of 2,000 DA at: The prime contractor's office, O.A.I.C., 5 Rue Ferhat Bousaud, ALGER, Algérie, or our offices, INTERAG, 90 Rue du Colonel Si M'HAMED, AIN BENIAN, Algérie.

By R. W. Apple Jr.

London (NYT)—In December of 1577, five small ships under the command of the greatest of Elizabethan seamen, Sir Francis Drake, left Plymouth on a marauding voyage around the world that lasted three years.

Whatever else Britons have lost in the intervening centuries, they have not lost their taste for adventure, and British explorers still lead expeditions to what used to be called, in a simpler

era, "the four corners of the earth."

One of the biggest in some years will set sail next October. In tribute to Sir Francis, it will be called Operation Drake, and it, too, will circumnavigate the globe. But it will involve 300 young men and women drawn from many different countries, not the rum-swilling types that sailed in the 16th century, and its end product will be knowledge, not plunder.

The expedition will cost almost \$1 million, most of which has been raised from contributors in the United States, Canada and Britain. Walter Annenberg, the Philadelphia publisher who served as American ambassador in London during the Nixon administration, gave \$100,000.

Mobile Base
For two years, the Eye of the Wind, a 150-ton steel-hulled brigantine, will serve as a mobile base for a series of scientific projects in Panama, on the high seas, in Papua New Guinea, in the Sudan and on islands in the Pacific and Indian Oceans.

The expedition's leader is John Blashford-Snell, a 41-year-old lieutenant colonel in the Royal Engineers. He seems an unlikely explorer: soft-spoken, a bit pudgy, not a trace of regimental swagger.

But an explorer he is. Col. Blashford-Snell led the great Abal expedition in 1968, which made the first descent of the Blue Nile; the British trans-Americas expedition in 1971, which made the first crossing of

the Darien Gap in Panama and Colombia, and the Congo River expedition in 1974.

The Panamanians called him "el quebracho"—the ax-breaker—after one of the hardest trees in the rain forest.

In Africa, he lost several of his inflatable boats in the cataclysm of the great river and another was eaten by a hippopotamus. In three and a half months, 50 per cent of his men suffered illness or injury. In Central America he was bitten by a vampire bat and had to take antirabies shots.

A Reason

Why go through it all, when mapping can be done from satellites, when many would argue that the real frontiers are in space, when the imperial impulse to claim new territory has long since passed?

Perhaps because he comes from one of the smallest islands in

this island nation, Jersey in the English Channel. Col. Blashford-Snell believes that geography has much to do with the tradition of exploring that has run unbroken from Drake and Cook and Cabot through Stanley and Shackleton and Scott to the present day.

"If you live in a small island the way we do," the colonel said in a recent interview, "you have to get out to live and prosper. You have to see what's on the other side of the horizon. Once we did it for power, then for trade, now for knowledge."

But there is something more to it than that, something in the British temperament that requires privation and adventure with the building of character.

Jungles of Borneo

British explorers are at the job in many parts of the world. Under the leadership of Robin Hanbury-Tenison, a party of 42

is hacking its way through the jungles of Borneo. Its aim is to study ecological aspects of the tropical rain forest.

Some of the explorers were in a remote corner of Sarawak on Christmas Day, and the Times of London reported recently that a holiday feast was dropped to them by parachute. Its contents: three bottles of Scotch, three of port, one of champagne, four pounds of walnuts, a whole Stilton cheese, a tin of biscuits, two three-pound plum puddings, two boxes of Havana cigars and four half-pound tins of assorted teas.

Things have changed since the days of Sir Richard Burton.

Nonetheless, there is no mistaking the seriousness of the expeditions. Last year alone a group under Nigel Winser made the first journey down the Tana, Kenya's longest and most remote river; Timothy Severin and a crew sailed a leather boat to

North America to demonstrate what 8th-century Irish explorers could have done and Col. Blashford-Snell discovered in Panama the sites of the 17th-century Scottish colony of New Caledonia and the ancient Spanish colonial city of Acia.

The idea behind Operation Drake is to inspire young people with the spirit of adventure that has possessed their forebears. To that end the organizers are recruiting 24 potential explorers between 17 and 24 in several countries for each of the nine three-month phases of the expedition. For safety reasons, all must speak English. Youngsters from the countries to be visited will be asked to take part in the shore operation, so that as many as 500 people ultimately will be involved.

Each of those chosen to spend time aboard the Eye of the Wind will get subsidies for transportation.

WAVERLEY ROOT

A Spinach Cultivated Out of Curiosity

WITH the heat of summer, leafy green plants, fresh lettuce to spinach, express their disapproval of the temperature by lying down on the ground, by turning brown, or by becoming uninteresting in taste and texture.

The remedy for this, the seed catalogues say, is to call in New Zealand spinach, less hardy than such other spinach substitutes as chard or orache and vulnerable to frost, but which makes up for this by thriving in heat and resisting drought. New Zealand spinach can be grown, according to Norman Taylor's "Practical Encyclopedia of Gardening," whenever of wherever the heat is too great for ordinary spinach.

With my mouth made up for a leafy green vegetable even in summer, I plunged, in the days when I grew my own food, on New Zealand spinach seed, presented in packages brave with tempting pictures in full color of a vigorous bush which looked as if it should fairly sprawl over the ground, and indeed in nature, I am told, this is just what it does, but for me it never came up; yet its scientific name is *Tetragonia expansa*, whose second word suggests willingness to spread widely.

Tetragonia means "four-angled" and refers to the shape of the seed. When, in the past, it was called *Tetragonia cornuta*, this referred to the horns which crown the hard nut-like fruit, inside which are found, singly, only one New Zealand spinach, wrote George Blond, is the only plant native to Oceania, which sounds a little sweeping. I do not happen to have on the tip of my tongue the name of any vegetation with which to refute this assertion, but I wonder if Mr. Blond did not simply cut corners a bit in repeating the more cautious phrasing of Georges Guillaum's "Histoire des Légumes," which states that it is "the only pother which Europeans have derived from Australasia."

Not Certain

It is not even certain that it is an exclusivity of this part of the world, for while it is native to Australia, New Zealand, New Caledonia and other large Pacific Islands, it is also found wild in China, Japan and even Chile. But it is possible that seeds from Australasia were carried to these countries by birds, wind or ocean currents and became naturalized there. However, it was man who took it to Africa, where it is eaten more extensively in Morocco, tropical Africa and Madagascar than it is in either Europe or the United States.

The man who was chiefly responsible for the transfer of New Zealand spinach to Europe was Capt. James Cook. On his first circumnavigation of the world he took along Sir Joseph Banks, a botanist who discovered the plant in New Zealand in 1770 and brought back seeds which were planted in Kew Gardens in 1772.

Apparently it occurred to no body that it might be edible. On Cook's second voyage, a botanist named Foster again found New Zealand spinach growing abundantly near Queen Charlotte's Strait and was repelled by its thick, fleshy leaves of orache. He took it aboard ship as a possible remedy for scurvy, which had been giving Cook's crew a good deal of trouble, and discovered that it was indeed a protection against that malady. It contains, in fact, much the same health-giving elements of true spinach, though with considerably less iron.

Foster found it again on the island of Tonga-Tabu, whose Polynesian natives had not realized it was edible. They had tried it raw without success, but New Zealand spinach has to be

cooked to be palatable. Thus treated it becomes a pulpy mass, more nutritious than spinach in consistency, which some persons think makes it more agreeable than spinach, and others think not.

One System

Differing individual opinions on this point may originate in the fashion in which the first New Zealand spinach tasted has been picked. Young tender leaves are much superior to older ones, which tend to develop a taste too assertive to please everyone. One system for picking this plant is to take only the leafy tips of branches where new growth is developing.

It can hardly be said that Europe pointed on its new plant with enthusiasm. It was cultivated almost exclusively as a curiosity in botanical gardens, like that of the Vienna botanist Jäger and of Count Demidov in Moscow. England, though it had been the first to receive the plant, seems to have forgotten that it had once grown at Kew and planted it again in Kensington Gardens when it was received as a novelty from France, at about the same time when John Anderson, gardener of the Count of Essex, was reading in 1821 a historical paper on its introduction into Europe before the Linnean Society of London.

By 1822, however, it had gained

acceptance in England, and also in the United States. In Belgium, a country much given to raising plants of this kind, it began to be eaten about 1830.

The first seed merchant to offer New Zealand spinach in France, a certain Tollot, reported in 1865 that there were few takers. The royal botanical garden of Paris (today's Jardin des Plantes) began to distribute its seed nevertheless, and in 1819 Comte d'Orchies, who took a lively interest in promoting new food plants, tried to popularize it. But while it was grown in all château and manor gardens, and in many modest home gardens as well, it did not reach the big markets.

Local Markets

It was still being eaten in the southwest not many years ago, and is findable in local markets there, the product of small-scale market gardeners, but one would have had to find it in Paris. Indeed, this is the situation almost everywhere in Europe and the United States, where those who want to eat New Zealand spinach usually have to grow it themselves. Its small importance as a commercial plant no doubt accounts for the fact that it has been little developed in cultivation and as grown today is essentially unaltered from its wild form.

(c) 1978 by Waverley Root. For the benefit of anyone who wants to try growing New Zealand spinach for himself, I pass on here the probable reason, discovered unfortunately several years too late, why New Zealand spinach never came up: The seeds are extremely slow in germinating. It is advisable to soak them in very hot (not, of course, boiling) water for a few hours before planting.

New Zealand spinach is also called the New Zealand ice plant, and does indeed belong to the ice plant family, the Aizoaceae, which seems to have nothing in common with what, as a boy in New England, I knew as the ice plant, with leaves which looked more like projections of the stem and had, I seem to recall, a triangular cross section. They were cold to the touch, hence the name. What botanists call ice plants gain their name from a peculiarity shared by New Zealand spinach: minute dots on the leaves which reflect the sun as though the plant had a thin coating of ice.

Some reference books maintain that New Zealand spinach is the only edible member of Aizoaceae, but there is at least one other. On the island of Réunion a true ice plant, *Mesembryanthemum crystallinum*, is eaten, also as a substitute for spinach, prepared in the same fashion.



From show of Indian miniatures in Brussels.

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Ivor Abrahams, Galerie Anne Van Hoornenbeke, 123 Chaussee de Charleroi, Brussels, to Jan. 15.

The main part of this Hockney exhibition consists of the "Blue Guitar" series of etchings inspired by an American poem based in turn on the melancholy-touched portrait of a man with guitar from Picasso's blue period. Hockney's engravings are sparked with color, mix techniques with a masterly hand, each a firmly composed picture and not an illustration. Downstairs portraits by Hockney include a splendid one of Billy Wilder, genial and tough, looking outward through round glasses with benevolent alertness beside a table scattered with pens that bears his hat.

Marguerite Antoine, Galerie Armand, 15 Place du Grand Sablon, Brussels, to Jan. 11.

Drawings of dancers, nudes, circus horses in a group, impressionistic portraits of a fat, proud cat are studies in economy of line and space, done with a self-effacing lightness of touch that gives an unfurnished effect to each, leaving an invisible question mark behind. The artist has a sureness of touch and the ability to capture an outline in brief deft strokes. She could, if she chose, become more assertive and less sketchy without losing the swiftly captured impression of a passing moment or movement.

Le Jardin, Botanical Gardens Museum, 238 Rue Royale, Brussels, to Jan. 5.

To mark the reopening of the small museum inside the old Bo-

anical Gardens greenhouses, de-

signed since the move out of town, and to launch a book combining art, environment and science, Belgian artist Lemee has arranged an exhibition among the plants and shrubs. Sculptures in metal by Van Rafeleghem are the most successful in these surroundings, his women's torsos posed around tubs of water with waterlilies floating on the surface, look like modern nymphs at play. Legs with the thigh tops filled in with earth and grass, a stand of metal tulips are at home in the greenery. Photographs of gardens, wasteland, parks, shown as narrative art, are less at ease here, overpowered by the real vegetation. But the whole makes an attractive and unusual small exhibition.

Indian Miniatures, Galerie Claude Jongen, 148 Chaussee de Charleroi, to Jan. 23.

Alt 18th and 19th-century min-

ature paintings based on much

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PARIS, TUESDAY, JANUARY 3, 1978

CIA Secretly Built, Manipulated a Global Propaganda Network

By John M. Crewdson

NEW YORK (NYT)—For most of the three decades of its existence, the CIA has been engaged in an unassuming, although largely unrecognized, effort to shape foreign opinion in support of U.S. policy abroad.

Until recently the CIA counted a number of U.S. journalists among its paid agents, but with a few notable exceptions they do not appear to have been part of its extensive propaganda campaign.

Instead, the agency has channeled information and misinformation through a once-substantial network of newspapers, news agencies and other communications entities, most of them based overseas, that it owned, subsidized or otherwise influenced over the years.

Recent attention given the CIA's involvement with the press has been focused on reports that the agency employed American reporters as agents and numbered others as sources of information or "assets" useful to its operations.

The recurring allegations have led the House Select Committee on Intelligence to schedule hearings on the matter and prompted The New York Times to survey the CIA's relationships with U.S. news organizations.

Broad Picture

While the three-month inquiry by a team of Times reporters and researchers indicated that the CIA employed relatively few of the many hundreds of American journalists reporting from abroad over the past 30 years, there emerged a broad picture of an agency effort to shape news and opinions through a far-flung network of news organizations that it controlled to a greater or lesser degree.

The CIA's propagandizing appears to have contributed to at least some distortion of the news at home as well as abroad, although the amount and nature of misinformation picked up by the U.S. press from overseas is impossible to determine.

The CIA has refused every appeal for details of its secret relationship with American and foreign journalists and the news-gathering organizations that employed them, even though most have been brought to an end.

One CIA official, explaining that such relationships were entered into with promises of "eternal confidentiality," said that the agency would continue to refuse to discuss them "in perpetuity."

But in interviews with scores of present and former intelligence officers, journalists and others, the scope and substance of those relationships became clearer. Among the principal features that emerged were the following:

• The CIA has at various times owned or subsidized more than 50 newspapers, news services, radio stations, periodicals and other communications entities, sometimes in this country but mostly overseas, that were used as vehicles for its extensive propaganda efforts, as "cover" for its operatives or both. Another dozen foreign-based news organizations, while not financed by the CIA, were infiltrated by paid CIA agents.

• Nearly a dozen U.S. publishing houses, including some of the most prominent names in the industry, have printed at least a score of the more than 250 English-language books financed or produced by the CIA since the early 1950s, in many cases without being aware of the agency's involvement.

• Since the closing days of World War II, more than 30 and perhaps as many as 100 U.S. journalists employed by a score of U.S. news organizations have worked as salaried intelligence operatives while performing their reporter duties. A few others were employed by the American military and, according to intel-



Salvador Allende

CIA officer in a corner of some American embassy.

The CIA accepts, as an unavoidable casualty of its propaganda battles, the fact that some of the news that reaches American readers and viewers is tainted with what the Russians call "disinformation." The agency has even coined terms to describe the phenomenon—blowback, or replay, or domestic fallout.

"The particularly dangerous thing" about bogus information, a former senior agency official said recently, "is the blowback potential. It's a real one and we recognize that."

A 1967 CIA directive stated simply that "fallout in the United States from a foreign publication which we support is inevitable and consequently permissible." Or as a former CIA man put it, "It hits where it hits."

Favorite Medium

The agency's favorite medium for launching what it terms "black" or unattributed propaganda has always been the foreign-based media in which it has had a secret financial interest, or the reporters and editors overseas who were among its paid agents.

At one time, according to agency sources, there were as many as 800 such "propaganda assets" mostly foreign journalists. Asked last year whether the CIA had ever told such agents what to write, William Colby, the former CIA director, replied, "Oh, sure, all the time."

Most often, former officials have said, the CIA's propaganda consisted of factual accounts that the agency felt were not being widely reported, or of essentially accurate accounts with some distortions or embellishments. But an authoritative former official said that "there were outright fabrications, too."

There seems to have been little question in its efforts to mold opinion the CIA viewed citizens of foreign countries as its principal targets. As a veteran CIA officer who had conducted his share of propaganda efforts put it, "I didn't want Walter Lippmann. I wanted the Philip Morris Walter Lippmann."

Some former agency employees said, however, that they believed that apart from unintended blowback, some CIA propaganda efforts, especially during the Vietnam war, had been carried out with a view toward their eventual impact in the United States.

With more diligent correspondents, the man continued, "it was always his understanding that the CIA was forbidden by law to employ U.S. journalists, although he said no one had ever consulted him on that matter.

The CIA's efforts to mold foreign opinion ranged from tampering with historical documents, as it did with the 1956 denunciation of Stalin by the late Nikita Khrushchev; to embellishing and distorting accounts that were otherwise factual, such as the provision of detailed quotes from a Russian defector; to outright fabrication, as with a report that nonexistent Chinese troops were being sent to aid Vietnamese Communists.

Early Warning

According to former CIA officials, the agency has long had an "early warning network" within the U.S. government that advises diplomats and other key officials to ignore news stories that have been planted by the agency overseas. The network, they said, has worked well, with only occasional failures.

But there is no such mechanism for alerting newspapers, magazines and broadcasting stations in this country as to which of the foreign dispatches that come chattering across their teletypes are distorted or, in a few instances, altogether false. There is, the former officials say, simply no practical way of letting Americans know that some of the stories they read over their morning coffee were written not by a foreign correspondent but by a

story good enough to be widely disseminated, former officials said, was a report in the early 1950s fabricated by the CIA and put out by an agent inside one of the major U.S. wire services, that Chinese troops were on board ships steaming for Vietnam to aid the Communists in their battle with the French.

Although such examples of propaganda planted directly with U.S. news organizations were relatively rare, another former CIA official asserted that throughout the 1950s and 1960s when the agency's propaganda network was at peak strength, it was "commonplace for things to appear in the U.S. press that had been picked up" from foreign publications, some but not all of them "proprietary," in which the CIA had placed propaganda.

Some of the foreign publishers and editors were unwitting of the origin of such stories, but more often they were what the CIA called "witting."

The agency preferred, an official said, to give its propaganda "to somebody who knows what it is." Where that was not possible, he said, "you save it to somebody."

The propaganda took many forms and surfaced in many forums. It ranged, officials have said, from the innocuous, such as letters to the editor in major U.S. newspapers that did not identify the writer as an agency employee, to items of far more consequence, such as news reports of Soviet nuclear weapons tests that never took place.

Such stories were planted in a variety of ways besides the use of media "assets." A common focus of propaganda activity, former officials said, was the press clubs that exist in nearly every foreign capital, which serve as mail drops, message centers, hotels and restaurants for local correspondents and those just passing through.

Until a few years ago, a former official said, the manager of the Mexico City Press Club was a CIA agent, and so was the manager of the local press club in Manila.

Lazy Guys

"He used to work very successfully," a CIA man with many years in the Philippines recalled. "Some guys are lazy. They'd be sitting at the bar and he'd slip them things and they'd phone it in."

With more diligent correspondents, the man continued, "it was always his understanding that the CIA was forbidden by law to employ U.S. journalists, although he said no one had ever consulted him on that matter.

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Allen Dulles

the nations of Eastern Europe, from which some 34 paragraphs of material concerning future Soviet foreign policy had been deleted.

Although the text made available to U.S. newspapers was the genuine expurgated version, another text, containing precisely 34 paragraphs of material on future foreign policy, was cut out by the CIA over several other channels around the world, including the Italian news agency ANSA.

The 34 paragraphs in the foreign version, former officials said, were written by counterintelligence experts at CIA headquarters in Virginia. The effort to cause consternation in Moscow was said to have been a brilliant success.

One of the CIA's most extensive propaganda campaigns of the past decade was the one it waged against Chilean President Salvador Allende, a Marxist, in the years before his election in 1970 and until his overthrow and death in 1973.

According to the report of the Senate committee, millions of dollars were spent by the CIA to produce a stream of anti-Allende stories, editorials and broadcasts throughout Latin America.

A CIA propaganda assessment obtained by the committee, prepared shortly after Mr. Allende's election in September, 1970, re-

ported a "continued replay of Chile theme materials" in a number of Latin American capitals, with pickups by U.S. newspapers.

Items also carried in New York Times, Washington Post, the summary went on, "Propaganda activities continue to generate good coverage of Chile developments along our theme guidance."

A number of former CIA officials spoke about what they said were, to them, unmistakable attempts to propagandise the American public indirectly through "replay" from the foreign press.

A large part of the CIA's efforts at domestic censorship appear to have been concerned with impending news accounts, not about world affairs but rather about its own operations.

In the months before the 1961 invasion of Cuba by CIA-trained exile forces at the Bay of Pigs, for example, the agency was successful in halting the publication of several stories, including a major article by David Kraslow, then of the Miami Herald, about the training of the exile forces in Florida.

Some of the thousand or so books published by the CIA or on its behalf have contained propaganda ranging from tiny fliers to outright deceptions.

One such book, sources said, was "The Penkovsky Papers," a book carried for what the Senate committee called "operational reasons" by the CIA through Doubleday & Co. in 1965. The book purports to be a journal kept by the Soviet double agent, Col. Oleg Penkovsky, in the months before he was unmasked by his Soviet superiors, tried and executed.

Although the information in the book was largely authentic, sources said that it had not been taken from Col. Penkovsky's journal—which did not exist—but was compiled from CIA records by Frank Gibney, then an employee of the Chicago Daily News, and Peter Derabin, a CIA defector employed by the CIA.

It did not become known until several years after the overthrow of Col. Jacobo Arbenz Guzman, the leftist Guatemalan leader, that the CIA had played a central role in fostering the revolution that led to his downfall.

Mr. Dulles asked that the newspaper keep Mr. Gruson away from the story.

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Mr. Gruson, now an executive vice-president of The Times, said he had learned later that Arthur Hayes Eulberger, then the pub-

lisher, had complied with the CIA's wishes by contriving to keep him in Mexico City and away from Guatemala during the revolution, on the pretense that he had received a tip that the fighting might spill across the border into Mexico.

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Mr. James did not provide any support in the book for his assertion that, during his time with Guevara's group, Miss Bunke was "attached to the Soviet KGB." He said that that had been his own conclusion, although he acknowledged having talked to the CIA in connection with the book.

Perhaps in part because of the CIA's portrayal of Tania, the dead woman has become a hero of the revolution left around the world. Her alias was adopted by Patricia Hearst, the San Francisco heiress, after she was kidnapped in 1974 by the Symbionese Liberation Army and announced that she had decided to join the group.

Reminded of that, a CIA official chuckled, "Domestic fallout."

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NEW YORK (JAP)	AA	100.00	Avco	74.00	70%	CIT	90.00	100%	CIT	90.00	100%	CIT	90.00	100%	CIT	90.00	100%	CIT	90.00	100%	CIT	90.00	100%
N.Y. Bonds last week	AA	44.49	Avco	74.00	70%	CIT	90.00	100%	CIT	90.00	100%	CIT	90.00	100%	CIT	90.00	100%	CIT	90.00	100%	CIT	90.00	100%
for the week:	ABrnd	44.49	Avco	74.00	70%	CIT	90.00	100%	CIT	90.00	100%	CIT	90.00	100%	CIT	90.00	100%	CIT	90.00	100%	CIT	90.00	100%
Im-Am Dow. Bank.	ABrnd	83.85	Avco	74.00	70%	CNA	87.75	89%	CNA	87.75	89%	CNA	87.75	89%	CNA	87.75	89%	CNA	87.75	89%	CNA	87.75	89%
Am-Avg	87.75	89%	ACM	84.91	87%	ACM	84.91	87%	ACM	84.91	87%	ACM	84.91	87%	ACM	84.91	87%	ACM	84.91	87%	ACM	84.91	87%
Am-Ban	87.75	89%	ACred	79.50	94%	Avco	74.00	70%	CarPL	74.00	70%												
Am-Ban	99.15	100%	Acvco	74.00	70%	Avco	74.00	70%	ClevEl	85.65	100%	ClevEl	84.11	90%									
Bank	100.00	100%	AOI	44.49	70%	BPNA	74.00	70%	ClevEl	84.11	90%												
Bank	97.79	98%	ATC	94.50	104%	Avco	74.00	70%	ClevEl	84.11	90%												
Bank	97.79	98%	AGin	61.50	102%	Avco	74.00	70%	ClevEl	84.11	90%												
Bank	76.16	78.16	AHito	51.50	93%	Avco	74.00	70%	CalTr	84.69	102%												
Bank	76.16	78.16	AlMec	50.00	102%	Avco	74.00	70%	CalTr	84.69	102%												
Bank	76.16	78.16	AlMec	50.00	102%	Avco	74.00	70%	CalTr	84.69	102%												
Bank	100.20	100.20	AlMec	50.00	102%	Avco	74.00	70%	CalTr	84.69	102%												
Bank	99.20	100.20	AMedco	44.49	70%	Avco	74.00	70%	CalTr	84.69	102%												
Bank	99.20	100.20	AMedco	44.49	70%	Avco	74.00	70%	CalTr	84.69	102%												
Bank	99.20	100.20	AMedco	44.49	70%	Avco	74.00	70%	CalTr	84.69	102%												
Bank	99.20	100.20	AMedco	44.49	70%	Avco	74.00	70%	CalTr	84.69	102%												
Bank	99.20	100.20	AMedco	44.49	70%	Avco	74.00	70%	CalTr	84.69	102%												
Bank	99.20	100.20	AMedco	44.49	70%	Avco	74.00	70%	CalTr	84.69	102%												
Bank	99.20	100.20	AMedco	44.49	70%	Avco	74.00	70%	CalTr	84.69	102%												
Bank	99.20	100.20	AMedco	44.49	70%	Avco	74.00	70%	CalTr	84.69	102%												
Bank	99.20	100.20	AMedco	44.49	70%	Avco	74.00	70%	CalTr	84.69	102%												
Bank	99.20	100.20	AMedco	44.49	70%	Avco	74.00	70%	CalTr	84.69	102%												
Bank	99.20	100.20	AMedco	44.49	70%	Avco	74.00	70%	CalTr	84.69	102%												
Bank	99.20	100.20	AMedco	44.49	70%	Avco	74.00	70%	CalTr	84.69	102%												
Bank	99.20	100.20	AMedco	44.49	70%	Avco	74.00	70%	CalTr	84.69	102%												
Bank	99.20	100.20	AMedco	44.49	70%	Avco	74.00	70%	CalTr	84.69	102%												
Bank	99.20	100.20	AMedco	44.49	70%	Avco	74.00	70%	CalTr	84.69	102%												
Bank	99.20	100.20	AMedco	44.49	70%	Avco	74.00	70%	CalTr	84.69	102%												
Bank	99.20	100.20	AMedco	44.49	70%	Avco	74.00	70%	CalTr	84.69	102%												
Bank	99.20	100.20	AMedco	44.49	70%	Avco	74.00	70%	CalTr	84.69	102%												
Bank	99.20	100.20	AMedco	44.49	70%	Avco	74.00	70%	CalTr	84.69	102%												
Bank	99.20	100.20	AMedco	44.49	70%	Avco	74.00	70%	CalTr	84.69	102%												
Bank	99.20	100.20	AMedco	44.49	70%	Avco	74.00	70%	CalTr	84.69	102%												
Bank	99.20	100.20	AMedco	44.49</																			

Euromarket

Nomination of Miller as Fed Chief Causes Some Confusion in Market

By David G. Pearson

PARIS, Jan. 2 (AP)—The nomination of William Miller as head of the U.S. Federal Reserve board caused some confusion among Eurobond dealers in the last two business days of 1977.

One effect of the surprise move to push up prices of floating-rate Eurobonds—did not appear to have had a great impact on the prices of straight Eurobonds.

The consensus among market watchers appears to be that although Eurobonds interest rates would remain at or slightly above their current levels while Mr. Miller settles into his new position, they are likely to start drifting lower in a couple of months.

As one operator put it: "I have the feeling that by February we will enter a period where interest rates as high as those of today won't be seen for quite some time."

Other bond dealers expressed some skepticism about this opinion, however, pointing out that the Carter administration is unlikely to ease interest rates and suffer the consequences of increased inflationary pressure, even if it would get the economy moving and bring Mr. Carter's stated aim of increasing employment.

One source at a major French bank opined that while Mr. Miller remains an unknown quantity, to Europeans at least, "confidence will reign in both the primary and secondary Eurobond markets for a while."

The confusion was not so apparent Friday, however, as banks prepared for the New Year festivities. Most operators said they had carried out practically no client orders during the day, and that the few operations had

involved end-of-year book squaring by professionals.

The sharp decline of the dollar since Mr. Miller's appointment—essentially a reflection of the suspicion of European foreign exchange dealers—did not appear to have had a great impact on the prices of straight Eurobonds.

While one banker said he thought there might be a delayed reaction in the Eurobond market if there is no sign of the currency's recovery at the start of the year, another at a French nationalized bank said he felt the dollar "can't go much lower."

"What I fear is a reaction on the deutsche mark if the dollar stages any significant recovery. A lot of liquidity has been put into Eurobonds and although mark bonds are all the rage, I have my doubts over whether the bubble will keep growing," he affirmed.

In this context, he said, the proposed calendar of 1.7 billion deutsche marks of new issues to be floated on the market in January "might prove difficult for the primary market to digest, in which case the secondary market would suffer."

He characterized the current market in mark Eurobonds as "too speculative" for a lot of people, including his bank. "Maybe investors are falling over themselves to get into the Kingdom of Norway's offering (200 million marks of 5-year-guaranteed notes over five years), but I'm not recommending it for our portfolio."

However, the consensus among most syndication managers was that because of the extraordinary demand, the coupon of the Nor-

U.S. Commodities

CHICAGO, Jan. 3 (AP)—Indications that China will need to import wheat to feed its population lifted wheat futures prices last week.

In a report on its economy, China termed its current harvest "fairly good" despite poor weather. But market analysts note the release made no mention of a production increase, said China had failed to increase its grain yield for the first time in decades.

At the opening bell changed Tuesday on the Chicago Board of Trade, prices in the wheat pit skyrocketed 17.5 cents on stop-loss buying triggered by the Chinese report. Initial bids ranged from \$2.79 to \$2.82 a bushel in the March contract.

Observers attributed the wild fluctuations to a thin holiday market lacking sellers at lower prices. Stop-loss buying is designed to limit losses, specifically in contracts that previously have been sold in the expectation of a price decline.

Wheat futures advanced about 6 cents a bushel before profits taking whittled the gains after midweek. Still, deliveries gained an average of 4 cents during the period.

Most other grain futures, however, finished the week on the minus side. Soybean deliveries dropped 7 to 15 cents a bushel, reflecting more willingness by soybean producers to sell their crops at relatively low prices.

Also weakening the soybean complex was speculation that oil stocks worldwide were more than adequate to meet demand. Losses in the soybean-oil pit ranged from 20 points in the most distant contract to 124 cents—about 1 1/4 cents a pound—in the January delivery. Soybean meal futures dipped slightly. Corn contracts closed narrowly mixed, influenced mostly by technical maneuvers designed to limit risk.

Shortly before trading ended for the week, President Carter said an additional \$200 million in credit would be supplied to Poland to enable that country to buy U.S. grain. The increased credit would pay for about 2 million metric tons of corn.

By the end of the week, soybeans had declined 7 to 15 cents a bushel, with the January contract quoted at \$5.94 3/4; wheat advanced 3 to 4 1/4 cents, March \$2.79 1/4; corn was 1 1/2 cent higher to 2 1/2 cents lower, March \$2.29 3/4; oats dipped 1/4 to 1 cent, March \$1.34 1/2; soybean oil dropped 20 to 124 points, January 2039; soybean meal slipped \$2.40 to \$65.20 a ton, January \$153.40; and feed broilers edged up 5 to 20 points, December 37.52.

Wheat futures will probably be cut to 4 1/2 per cent.

As regards the outlook for the coming year, market observers said the first two months of 1978 should be relatively quiet despite the abundance of liquidity.

Currency developments will continue to play a major role on the level of overall activity and on prices, they maintained, adding that borrowing requirements for balance of payments financing are going to remain

The U.S. Economic Scene

Attention Focuses on Carter and the Congress

By Thomas E. Mullaney

NEW YORK, Jan. 2 (NYT)—The business world has completed its homework in preparation for the new year, and now the focus falls on the political world of Washington, to which the nation and the world look for leadership in so many areas.

In recent weeks, businesses everywhere have been taking inventory, assessing positions, making adjustments, completing budgets. Setting objectives and outlining courses of action to improve performance and move forward. Last year was a rather good one, but the year seems certain to present some formidable challenges.

The Carter administration has obviously been at work on the same type of questions as it prepared the 1978 fiscal budget and the annual State of the Union and Economic Message. The business and financial world hopes that those deliberations and New Year's resolutions will be more sharply defined, and the policies more consistent, than those followed during the last year. And, by the same token, the nation is looking to Congress to respond "more effectively and less politically" as a leading economist put it recently, to major problems in the months ahead.

Other leading indicators suffered much less damage than the Dow. The Value Line composite index, made up of 1,693 stocks, was down less than 1 per cent late in December from when it began the year.

Some indexes actually gained ground. The American Stock Exchange market value index stood at a four-year high at Christmas, up about 15 per cent for the year. However, the market value of all the common stocks of the generally smaller companies listed on the Amex, which was less than \$37 billion at the end of November, added up to less than a single New York Stock Exchange issue—International Business Machines, whose shares were worth about \$46 billion recently.

The stock market ended its final day of the year with a token gain in sluggish trading. Last week the Dow Jones Industrial average rose 0.35 point to 831.17.

Turnover on the Big Board last week fell to \$3.55 million shares from \$11.1 million in the preceding week. The market was closed Monday for Christmas. Volume for 1977 dropped 1.8 per cent to 5.27 billion shares from \$3.56 billion in 1976.

Bitter as the year's market decline was to stockholders, there is no great mystery as to its cause: investors' worries about rising short-term interest rates, the energy problem and the sagging value of the dollar in foreign exchange markets.

The year marks another year of disappointment for common stock investors—the third time in the past five years that stock prices have declined, observed Manzoor Khan, senior vice-president in charge of the trust investment department at Detroit Bank & Trust.

New York Stock Market

From Wire Dispatches

NEW YORK, Jan. 2—Many followers of the stock market have a little something extra to celebrate with the arrival of 1978: 1977 is over.

As brokers point out, the year had a fair share of individual success stories, particularly among lesser-known stocks and stocks snapped up in corporate takeovers. But the Dow Jones average of 30 industrials, which had pushed past the 1,000-level on New Year's Eve 1976, dropped back below it in the first session of 1977. From then on, the average lapsed into a steady decline that left it in the low 800s—for a net loss of about 17 per cent—in the waning days of the year.

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stocks regained stability and closed the week with relatively little change. The belief was spreading that there probably would be no sudden change in U.S. monetary policy under Mr. Miller's leadership.

The Priorities

In interviews with a score of leading economists, the most pressing priorities mentioned for this year were: the passage of constructive energy legislation, the adoption of a beneficial tax-reduction program, the development of a constructive policy for curbing the rate of inflation, the coordination of U.S. fiscal and monetary policies, and the molding of more harmonious economic relations with the rest of the world.

The private economic community has been assigning the No. 1 position to a plan for reducing the rate of inflation and feels that the administration and the Congress have to put that issue on their agenda immediately. Next in line is a hope that the government will resist the temptation to apply major doses of general fiscal stimulus rather than homing in on it with specific educational and training programs.

Those should be Washington's !Continued on Page 11, Col. 11

Most Markets Shut Monday

PARIS, Jan. 2 (UPI)—Financial markets in France, Britain and the United States were closed today to mark the New Year's holiday. The markets will reopen tomorrow.

!Continued on Page 10, Col. 11

Over-Counter Market

Sales in Net

(Continued From Page 8.)							Sales in 100s High Low Last Chge							Sales in 100s High Low Last Chge							
Sales in 100s		High	Low	Last	Chge	Net	Sales in 100s		High	Low	Last	Chge	Net	Sales in 100s		High	Low	Last	Chge		
NewAfd	1,46	31	13	12	+13	14	Oceana	.10	474	64	51	+6	+11%	PacCh'd	.10	32	12	12	12	12	12
NEPur	1.53	21	19	18	+1	18	OceanEx	.27	277	47	4	+16	-1%	PacFEst	.06	9	6	6	6	6	6
Nielsen A	.49	724	29	26	+2	26	OftsLog	.43	382	14	13	+1	+3%	PacRes	1.50	164	51	51	51	51	51
Nielsen B	.44	455	20	21	+1	21	OillyM	1.49	29	40	40	+10	+10%	PacScl	.36	130	71	71	71	71	71
Nissan	31	2	27	27	+2	27	OilCzTr	1.60	8	21	31	-1	-1%	PacSpm	.57	37	6	6	6	6	6
NobleAft	1613	19	13	13	-1	13	OilFerro	.40	79	9	9	+1	+1%	PaledCp	.48	248	13	12	12	12	12
Noland	23	73	16	16	+1	16	OilGear	1	51	14	14	-1	-1%	PanAch	.32	165	64	6	6	6	6
Nordtire	.81	81	10	10	+1	10	OldKent	1b	23	20	20	-1	-1%	PandkPr	2.3	319	3	3	3	3	3
NoCarGs	.35	35	21	21	+1	21	OldNatlB	.048	12	28	25	+2	+4%	ParkOth	.70	265	16	16	16	16	16
NoEol	1,926	11	11	11	+1	11	OldRepl	.60	89	21	19	+1	+1%	Palming		7	14	14	14	14	14
NthPntP	13	18	47	45	+2	45	Oldstone	1.10	6	18	18	-1	-1%	Pathcm		26	38	38	38	38	38
NossBn	2	12	24	23	+1	24	Olslen	1.43	43	64	64	-1	-1%	PaulHtr	.20	15	17	17	17	17	17
NoestHar	1	7	42	42	+2	42	OlympB	.93	314	173	16	+1	+1%	PatleyP		51	52	52	52	52	52
NoStBcp	.40	228	67	64	+1	64	OmahaNl	1.50	21	19	19	-1	-1%	PayLdg	.42	123	107	105	104	104	104
NwLnG	.88	118	10	10	+1	10	Omnimed	.23	5	4	5	-1	-1%	PayNpk	.23	161	134	134	134	134	134
NwOchBs	1.70	70	33	33	+1	33	OnePet	.248	73	15	14	+1	+1%	PayNsv	.53	193	24	24	24	24	24
NwFnFin	.49	143	94	84	+1	84	OsticCL	.42	16	16	14	+1	+1%	ParlaCts	.23	228	19	19	19	19	19
NwFnIny	.55	155	76	74	+1	74	OsticRad	.97	5	5	5	-1	-1%	PeachDr	.23	171	14	13	13	13	13
NwFnLnf	.75	81	23	23	+1	23	Orbano	.43	20	15	15	+1	+1%	Peavey	.84	142	142	142	142	142	142
NwHstPs	.70	72	16	16	+1	16	OregPC	.89	25	25	25	-1	-1%	PeerMlt	.53	14	12	12	12	12	12
NwPrfCts	1.20	29	23	19	+1	19	OrionCap	.19	6	5	5	+1	+1%	PennMlt	.64	164	154	154	154	154	154
NwRst	1.72	161	33	33	+1	33	OrionRth	.55	85	71	71	+1	+1%	PennVb	.20	67	67	67	67	67	67
Newsco	.72	76	23	21	+1	21	Oshman	.16	41	9	8	+1	+1%	PeneEnt	1.43	73	14	16	16	16	16
Nokell	.54	134	17	17	+1	17	Oconomic	3	4	4	4	-1	-1%	Penalt	3.017	54	4	4	4	4	4
NaciDyn	.22	62	62	62	+1	62	OnterTp	1.72	22	20	20	-2	-1%	PenZlt		536	5	10	10	10	10
NucEx	1	5	5	5	-1	5	OversAir	.92	5	5	4	+1	+1%	Penrl	.05	221	6	6	6	6	6
NucISvc	.16	177	21	21	+1	21	Oxoco	.785	25	2	2	+1	+1%	Penral	.53	87	12	12	12	12	12
OSR Cp	.53	227	2	1	+1	1	PCA Int	.55	151	161	104	+1	+1%	PerbkSe	1	33	24	24	24	24	24
OakbrkC	20	31	41	41	+1	41	PRF Cpt	.115	4	4	4	-1	-1%	PerbkSe	.54	12	9	9	9	9	9
OceanDr	23	273	34	34	+1	34	PVO Int	.89	50	11	11	+1	+1%	PerryDr	.16	12	9	9	9	9	9
OcnDr of	3	14	65	65	+1	65	Pabs13	1.70	156	27	25	+1	+1%	Pelotrh	.54	163	142	142	142	142	142
OceanOil	.98	19	78	78	+1	78	Paccar	1.03	224	49	45	+4	+4%	Pentlnd	.23	216	24	24	24	24	24
							PaceB'd	.20	41	72	74	-2	-2%	PellDev	214	514	514	514	514	514	514

Over-Counter Market

	Sales in 100s High Low Last Chg/						Sales in 100s High Low Last Chg/					
	Net	100s	High	Low	Last	Chg/	Net	100s	High	Low	Last	Chg/
Petrolit	80	127	321	204	321	+1%						
Pettibone	40	23	33	21	23							
Phillips	50r	1705	2170	2146	2146	-4%						
PhilStat	2.22	324	261	249	204	+4%						
PhillyG	160	123	116	113	111	+2%						
PhinxCity	.10s	12	14	12	11	-4%						
PhysioCT		23	23	22	22	-4%						
Pignay		21	1472	1474	1474	-4%						
PiedAvi	200	254	6	5	6	+4%						
Piedral		234	32	26	26	-3%						
Pinkert	1.65	118	24	24	24	-2%						
PinkFid		43	77	74	74	-4%						
PinkHIB	53	525	194	19	194	+4%						
PionSIEI	23	49	124	124	124	-2%						
PionWin	107	265	62	62	62	+4%						
PiTHSK	1.92	134	224	234	234	-3%						
Pizza Inn		275	61	57	75	-4%						
Piumum	.50	24	66	59	59	+4%						
PiSoPd		2007	146	135	146	+5%						
PolarRs		569	3	3	3	-4%						
PoShop	656	144	7	4	4	-4%						
PostraPra		5	44	44	44	-4%						
Porter Un	10	50	52	52	52	-4%						
PorterSy	14	154	15	15	15	-4%						
PosSeal	850	178	76	76	76	+4%						
PosCo	83	23	24	23	24	+4%						
PowerW	13	76	76	76	76	+4%						
Prattie	.40	17	176	176	176	-4%						
PractMet	206	1493	44	44	44	+4%						
PrickB	23	12	124	125	125	-4%						

	Sales in '00s					Net Chg's					Sales in '01					Net Chg's				
	High	Low	Last	Chg	%	High	Low	Last	Chg	%	High	Low	Last	Chg	%	High	Low	Last	Chg	%
AcctsG	20	120	16	154	154	26	834	816	816	0	WmKyG	1.36	2	15/2	15/2	15/2	15/2	15/2	15/2	15/2
AcctsCom	20	243	104	104	104	409	1216	1116	12	3%	WMarE1	.15	59	17	10/2	17	17	17	17	17
AcctsSecret	20	454	144	138	141	1,90	19	19	19	0	WmMis	.02	34	3	34/2	34/2	34/2	34/2	34/2	34/2
AcctsTele	20	22	344	344	244	.24	14	1814	1814	10/2	WPacFa	.15	46	534	516	516	516	516	516	
AcctsMex	20	117	2,52	2,52	3,32	1,916	5	5	5	0	WstIndSC	1,680	315	41	40/2	40/2	40/2	40/2	40/2	40/2
AcctsMed	20	279	54	54	54	.24	167	21	21	21	WPacP	.23	239	216	216	216	216	216	216	
AcctsErg	20	55	58	58	58	.24	223	2114	2114	21	WPacR	.06	101	15	15	15	15	15	15	
AcctsSmv	20	53	446	412	412	.46	1,098	1611	1575	1478	WPacT	.03	425	214	214	214	214	214	214	
AcctsEnv	20	6	31	31	31	.35	35	1034	1034	1034	WienAir	1.08	2	25	25	25	25	25	25	
AcctsOff	20	792	254	254	254	.35	21	19	19	19	WileyJh	.1	388	246	246	246	246	246	246	
AcctsHg	20	55	16	94	94	.92	1,098	1611	1575	1478	Wilmatt	.1	388	246	246	246	246	246	246	
AcctsVbn	20	104	133	126	126	.24	21	128	128	128	WlfWW	.903	14	224	224	224	224	224	224	
AcctsBal	20	22	456	416	416	.46	1,098	1611	1575	1478	WlmsTr	2,808	36	42	42	42	42	42		
AcctsData	20	112	154	144	154	.14	1,098	1611	1575	1478	WlsmSh	.20	78	174	174	174	174	174		
AcctsAba	20	86	214	226	226	.24	1,098	1611	1575	1478	WmngSt	.30	13	224	224	224	224	224		
AcctsAoi	20	444	54	54	54	.24	1,098	1611	1575	1478	WmPkt	.32	120	874	874	874	874	874		
AcctsAht	20	380	6	8	8	.46	45b	21	11	10/2	WiscCtg	.903	x13	159	159	159	159	159		
AcctsAft	20	167	184	184	184	.14	1,098	1611	1575	1478	WiscRE	.175	4	224	224	224	224	224		
AcctsAhtm	20	107	99	99	99	.35	1,098	1611	1575	1478	WiscTg	.2,908	15	57	559	559	559	559		
AcctsHrm	20	189	154	154	154	.14	1,098	1611	1575	1478	WiscCp	.48	49	1616	1616	1616	1616	1616		
AcctsHft	20	106	812	812	812	.46	1,098	1611	1575	1478	Wlchohn	.10	53	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%		
AcctsHtCp	20	45	1762	19	19	.14	1,098	1611	1575	1478	WoodDn	1,70	23	14	14	14	14	14		
AcctsHrd	20	237	74	74	74	.24	1,098	1611	1575	1478	WoodLot	1,70	23	25	25	25	25	25		
AcctsIft	20	306	134	75	75	.15	1,098	1611	1575	1478	WordBcp	.49	22	9	9	9	9	9		
AcctsMhd	20	56	356	342	342	.24	1,098	1611	1575	1478	WrdJef	.59	214	1144	1144	1144	1144	1144		
AcctsMeb	20	12	216	216	216	.24	1,098	1611	1575	1478	WrdJvc	.59	214	49	49	49	49	49		
AcctsPray	20	868	13	124	124	.14	1,098	1611	1575	1478	WWEasy	.02	221	5/2	5/2	5/2	5/2	5/2		
AcctsFngp	20	325	214	214	214	.24	1,098	1611	1575	1478	WorthIn	.48	55	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%		
AcctsDof	20	12	10314	10314	10314	.14	1,098	1611	1575	1478	Wright	.20	35	248	248	248	248	248		
AcctsKvoEi	20	224	224	224	224	.24	1,098	1611	1575	1478	WymG	1,20	25	244	244	244	244	244		
AcctsKeyInt	20	91	2	19	19	.14	1,098	1611	1575	1478	WyoNat	1,12	28	244	244	244	244	244		
AcctsMslG	20	4	376	3	15-16	-16	1,098	1611	1575	1478	Xcorbit	.03	33	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%		
AcctsRco	20	295	7	6	7	.14	1,098	1611	1575	1478	Xemos	.40	126	15	15	15	15	15		
AcctsRco	20	226	194	184	184	.14	1,098	1611	1575	1478	YlowFrl	.00	716	28	28	28	28	28		
AcctsRco	20	244	244	244	244	.24	1,098	1611	1575	1478	Younker	.35	72	25/2	25/2	25/2	25/2	25/2		
AcctsRco	20	106	4	376	3	15-16	-16	1,098	1611	1575	1478	Zschietz	.03	35	174	174	174	174	174	



Financial handiwork

Sumitomo Bank.
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All of these securities having been sold, this announcement ceases as a matter of record only.

NEW ISSUE

2,500,000 SHARES

SEA CONTAINERS ATLANTIC LTD.

\$1.4625 CUMULATIVE PREFERRED SHARES

Blyth Eastman Dillon & Co.

The First Boston Corporation

Bache Halsey Stuart Shields Incorporated **The First Boston Corporation**
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Hornblower, Weeks, Noyes & Trask Incorporated **E. F. Hutton & Company Inc.** **Kidder, Peabody & Co.**

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International, Inc.**
Nomura Securities International, Inc. **Vereins- und Westbank
Aktiengesellschaft**
Yamaichi International (American) Inc. **Commerzbank AG**

America), Inc.

Treasury Bills									
WagNGs	1.24	27	154	154	154				834
WatAsc	.10	76	264	264	264				Ask
Waxman	.08	26	74	2	—	14			
WhitdInf	4.00	148	114	104	11	+ 14			
WebbCo	.60	148	129	124	124				
WebbCo	5	93	144	131	141	121			
WgnRws	.80	442	134	134	134	+ 94			
WltonGld	3.26	811	21116	214	21	M-14-1-3-16			
WlghtMg	.60	43	74	71	71	+ 16			
Wellitch	531	194	19	194					
Wendys	.26	1191	36	354	39	+ 12			
WstDref	2.70e	780	25	24	24	+ 11			
WestCo	.28	50	112	104	111	+ 14			
WstCptP	115	114	104	104	115	+ 11			
WnCasS	1	12	262	26	25	+ 12			
WnDeepL	.78e	1666	894	814	824	+ 36			
WnGear	.40	173	74	71	71	+ 12			
WnHold	2.70e	790	204	184	204	+ 14			
Bank Stock Quotations									
(Closing prices of the week's trading)									
Baybanks			364	371					
Cleveland Trust Cp.			231	342					
Detroit Bank Corporation			484	48					
Fidelity Inc			2212	2314					
First Md Banc			181	20					
First Nat Cinc			3912	3712					
Grard Company			43	44					
Ind Val Bank & Trust Pbil			26	27					
Lincoln First Banks			2214	23					
Melson Nat Bank Pitts			501	51					
Nat City Corporation			41	4114					
New England Merch Boston			19	1812					
Philadelphia Nat Corp			2614	29					
Pitts Nat Bank			351	36					
Prov Nat Corporation			23	2914					
Secur Pac Corporation			3012	2914					
Shawmut Ass Boston			3712	3812					
Sla Str Bank Boston			17	18					
S.S. Trust New York			2212	2314					
U.S. Bankshares			2014	2012					
Watres Nat Bank			20	21					

Chicago Options Table

American Exchange Options

Option & price	Vol.	Last			Vol.	Last			Close
		Jan	Apr	Jul		Jan	Apr	Jul	
Aetna	30	41	64	3	8	9	8	8	3052
Aetna P	30	8	8	5	14	9	9	8	3052
Aetna P	25	220	144	128	276	44	344	344	3052
Aetna P	35	127	34	16	15	16	19	17	3052
Aetna	40	226	14	166	13-16	38	17-16	16	3052
Aetna P	40	35	352	3	35	96	10	46	3052
Am Cys	30	2	2	73	5	246	8	8	3052
Am Exp	35	2	6	16	8	8	8	8	3052
AmExp	40	2	6	16	8	8	8	8	3052
Am Hom	30	47	1-16	9	9-16	114	15-16	16	3052
Am Hom	35	1	3	8	8	8	8	8	3052
Asarco	15	46	16	116	176	84	146	146	3052
Asarco	20	26	1-16	140	14	4	V2	140	3052
Beat F	20	8	8	8	5	8	8	8	3052
Beat F	25	84	8	8	36	13-16	20	14	3052
BeatF	30	26	236	8	2	3-16	24	24	3052
Burrin	50	26	236	8	2	3-16	24	24	3052
Burrin	50	251	15	251	142	21	156	156	3052
Burrin.	70	952	4	329	64	92	796	796	3052
Chase	25	8	8	8	5	5	5	5	3052
Chase	30	127	15	17	75	26	146	29	3052
Chase	35	8	8	15	3-16	1	b	29	3052
C Tel	15	6	46	1	34	18	1	156	3052
C Tel	20	32	1-16	8	8	8	8	156	3052
Decre	25	38	111-16	29	112	4	2	246	3052
Decre	30	8	8	55	116	11	V2	246	3052
Dig Eq	35	56	116	8	b	454	454	454	3052
Dig Eq	40	449	64	344	84	311	914	4014	3052
Dig Eq	45	745	2-16	381	474	2	456	456	3052
Dig Eq	50	58	5-16	345	66	2	484	484	3052
Disney a	295	40	10%	28	114	8	b	40	3052
Disney n	345	144	55%	36	476	93	74	40	3052
Disney c	350	462	1-16	20	316	2	4	40	3052
Disney	35	8	8	28	516	11	756	40	3052
Disney	40	5	b	142	2	15-16	41	354	40
du Pnt	100	217	204	35	2196	2	224	720%	3052
du Pnt	116	565	104	406	129	340	1414	125%	3052
du Pnt	120	232	2-7-16	12	516	34	774	120%	3052
du Pnt	130	47	14	16	b	b	b	120%	3052
Fst Ch	15	2	1	216	18	2-9-16	5-2	15-16	17%
Fst Ch	20	37	1-16	40	34	16	34	16	17%
G Tel	30	9	156	15	113-14	11	2	31%	3052
Gillet	25	28	5-16	26	1	b	b	24%	3052
Gillet	25	5	b	25	246	2	194	24%	3052
Goodyr	15	8	8	25	246	52	2	17%	3052
Goodyr	20	6	1-16	35	36	77	7-16	17%	3052
Greyhd	18	5	3	35	8	5	316	12	3052
Greyhd	15	15	8	28	52	64	5-16	12	3052
Gulf O	25	20	156	12	246	18	246	246	3052
Gulf O	30	8	8	25	14	222	36	246	3052
Hercoll	15	96	1	38	156	92	156	156	3052
Hercoll	25	5	146	77	14	18	9-16	156	3052
H F C	15	5	146	77	14	18	316	156	3052
Lilly	15	8	8	12	18	314	7	316	3052
Lilly	30	8	8	12	18	314	7	316	3052
Merrill	15	376	40	335	23	416	10	476	375%
Merrill	20	72	1-12	14	14	14	14	156	3052
Option & price	Vol.	Last			Vol.	Last			Close
Option & price	Vol.	Last			Vol.	Last			Close
		Jan	Apr	Jul		Jan	Apr	Jul	
MesaP	30	24	876	b	b	b	b	b	3052
MesaP	40	665	11-16	231	2-5-16	112	344	344	3052
MesaP	40	304	796	212	2-13-16	59	354	354	3052
MesaP	4	762	1-16	383	76	125	144	284	3052
MesaP	45	43	97	134	28	234	8	1 416	3052
Motris	20	45	57	16	34	1%	1	2	3052
Pfizer	25	57	292	78	3	116	324	274	3052
Pfizer	30	68	1-16	55	96	21	13-16	274	3052
Phelps	20	191	19-16	43	2-9-16	92	314	213%	3052
Phelps	25	8	8	181	4	46	27	1V2	3052
Ph Mor	50	19	116	21	116	8	5	52	3052
Pitney	15	123	9-16	29	1%	2	52	614%	3052
Pitney	20	8	8	316	20	76	20%	20%	3052
Proc G	50	38	62	12	7%	2	11-16	11-16	3052
Rhba	15	19	476	5	5%	2	5	19%	3052
Rhba A	20	85	7-16	12	1%	33	113-16	197%	3052
StCal	35	8	8	16	414	4	46	3052	3052
St Cal	45	5	1-16	20	3-16	2	13-16	3052	3052
T R W	35	2	1-16	10	13-16	2	13-16	3052	3052
Tandy	20	15	14%	82	82	1	b	35	3052
Tandy	25	76	7%	87	10%	35	10%	25	3052
Tandy	30	226	5	194	57	33	646	25	3052
Texaco	25	42	11-16	16	213-16	1	316	274%	3052
Texaco	30	6	1-16	114	14	12	7-16	274%	3052
U Carb	45	1	1-16	84	1	191	7-16	41%	3052
U Carb	50	1	1-16	12	3-16	1	b	41%	3052
U S St	30	333	2	508	316	42	316	31%	3052
U S St	35	315	1-16	122	13-16	31	1V2	315%	3052
Wm Lin	25	3	1-16	33	216	3	216	25	3052
WmLin	30	8	8	71	7-16	19	44	26	3052
Westing	15	15	8	38	316	15	416	10V2	3052
Westing	20	611	14	257	11-16	97	104	10%	3052
Westing	20	242	14	203	2%	102	214	10%	3052
Wenting	25	4	1-16	5	1-16	b	b	10%	3052
Wenting	25	2	1-16	52	612	b	b	10%	3052
Option & price	Vol.	Last			Vol.	Last			Close
		Feb	May	Aug		Feb	May	Aug	
A M F	15	8	8	18	2%	13	3	17	3052
A M F	20	71	3-16	91	3%	45	4%	17	3052
A S A	15	45	5%	6	54%	8	8	20	3052
A S A	20	101	13-16	307	2-3-16	22	2-13-16	20	3052
A S A	25	203	16	111	5%	44	1	20	3052
A S A P	25	22	4%	492	18	4%	1	4%	3052
Avnet	20	38	1-16	22	5-16	5	4%	20	3052
Bally	15	362	3	22	3%	301	412	77%	3052
Bally	20	257	12	106	1%	3215-15	172%	3052	3052
Bally	23	2	90	54	5-16	8	5	54%	3052
Cat Corp	50	46	454	8	5-16	4	54%	54%	3052
Cat Corp	55	41	17-16	52	2%	1	3%	54%	3052
Cat Corp	40	10	16	15	5%	8	5	54%	3052
Con Ed	30	38	1-16	22	5-16	5	4%	20	3052
Con Ed	35	11	1-16	22	5-16	5	4%	20	3052
Option & price	Vol.	Last			Vol.	Last			Close
		Mar	Apr	May		Mar	Apr	May	
Coastal	10	122	3	112	3%	702	374	374	3052
Coastal	15	473	8	286	1%	154	14%	14%	3052
Coastal	20	126	1-16	301	2-13-16	51	51	51	3052
Coastal	25	7	1-16	51	51	51	51	51	3052
Total volume	40	770	3	770	3	770	3	770	3052

In NFL Championships

Broncos Edge the Raiders, 20-17; Cowboys Easily Go to Super Bowl

Morton's Passes Decide Contest

By William N. Wallace

DETROIT, Jan. 2 (UPI).—The Broncos made it to the Super Bowl yesterday as they beat the Oakland Raiders, 20-17, for the American Football Conference championship.

Going to the Jan. 15 game, the Dallas required a little Rob Lytle, a Bronco running back, tumbled 2 yards short of Oakland goal line in the period and Mike McCoy recovered the ball for the Raiders. Officials, however, ruled that McCoy had stopped before Lytle had the ball and, therefore, the ball remained in possession.

In the next play, Jon Kershaw scored and Denver had a lead. Lytle admitted later the Broncos had been lucky he had stopped before Lytle had the ball and, therefore, the ball remained in possession.

The next play, Jon Kershaw scored and Denver had a lead. Lytle admitted later the Broncos had been lucky he had stopped before Lytle had the ball and, therefore, the ball remained in possession.

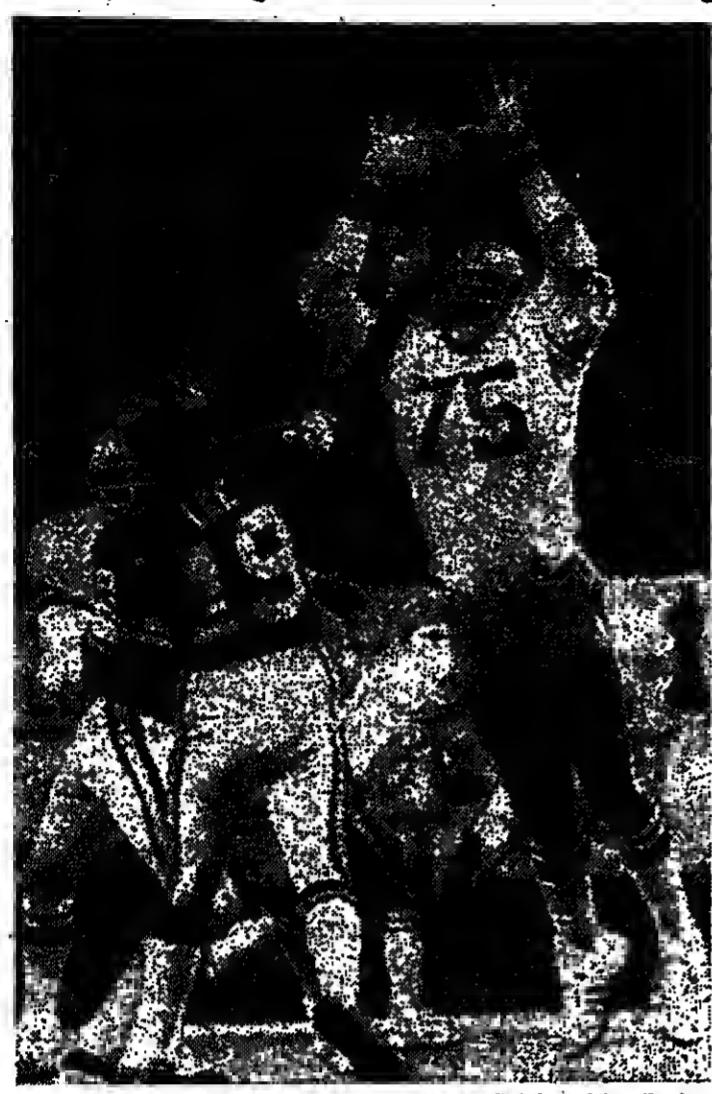
At the start of the game, the Broncos played an exciting game with only one over, an intercepted pass, and off the expected Oakland in the final quarter, when Raiders scored twice. "To

"We came up three points," said John Madden, the head coach. "The game is a mix of good things, average and bad things, and both us had some of each."

Oakland lost two fumbles and a pass intercepted. Two of mistakes deep in its territory were crucial and set up two over touchdowns.

The first turnover, Clarence is fumbled for Oakland at 17, a mistake that led to the Raiders' touchdown, which was Denver's second of three.

After Bob Swanson, a Bronco backer, intercepted a pass by a Stabler, he returned the ball to the end zone. Two plays later, McCoy passed seven yards to Haven Moses for what turned out to be the winning touch-



RACK TO PASS—Jethro Pugh of the Dallas Cowboys leaps high to block a pass by Bob Lee of the Minnesota Vikings.

Staubach and Defense Crush the Vikings, 23-6

From Wire Dispatches

DALLAS, Jan. 2.—The Dallas Cowboys earned another trip to the Super Bowl yesterday with a display of defense, special-team play and just enough offense to beat the Minnesota Vikings, 23-6, for the championship of the National Football Conference.

A 32-yard touchdown pass from Roger Staubach to Golden Richard on the Cowboys' second play from scrimmage, and touchdown runs of 5 yards by Robert Newhouse and 11 yards by Tony Dorsett advanced the Cowboys into a Jan. 15 confrontation with the Denver Broncos in New Orleans.

For the second week in a row, the Cowboys bottled up the opposition's main weapon. Last week it was Walter Payton, yesterday it was Chuck Foreman, who gained only 58 yards on 21 carries.

The strategy earned Dallas a fourth trip to the Super Bowl, trying a record held by the Vikings.

Early Break

The Cowboys, who had never beaten the Vikings in Texas Stadium, fashioned their victory with an aggressive defense that forced five fumbles and recovered three, a fake fourth-down punt by Danny White and some successful second-guessing by Staubach.

The architects of the Dallas defense that limited the Vikings to a pair of field goals by Fred Cox were Ed (Too Tall) Jones and Harvey Martin, the giant defensive ends.

Though they were ahead by 10 at halftime, the Broncos did not feel "safe," said Morton. "Not with Stabler out there." The second half Stabler completed 8 of 19 passes for 128 yards two touchdowns, both to Dave Pearson, the tight end.

We felt we could pull it off," Morton of the play. "It was a g-out pattern and Haven ran effectively. Haven played a heck of a game."

Tatum Given Up

One of the Raiders, notably Tatum, the safety, thought he had stepped out of bounds and gave up the chase. That was of the bad things that happened.

We felt we could pull it off," Morton of the play. "It was a g-out pattern and Haven ran effectively. Haven played a heck of a game."

Though they were ahead by 10 at halftime, the Broncos did not feel "safe," said Morton.

"Not with Stabler out there." The second half Stabler completed 8 of 19 passes for 128 yards two touchdowns, both to Dave Pearson, the tight end.

We felt we could pull it off,"

Morton of the play. "It was a g-out pattern and Haven ran effectively. Haven played a heck of a game."

Yesterday, the Raiders cut the Broncos, 14-6, but it did not make any difference.

Behind a 20-10, the Raiders at 74 yards in eight plays for a final score as Stabler completed three straight passes for yards. The touchdown pass to span came with 3 minutes 11 seconds to play, which was plenty of time for the Raiders to tie the game and send the game into overtime.

But the Oakland offense never got the ball again. Denver ran for two first downs and used up all the remaining time. The game ended with Morton lying on the ground, the ball in his arms. Then the hometown fans, 74,982 of them, celebrated.

The play that may have sealed the Vikings' fate was not even in the Dallas game plan. It came

A Disputed Call Helps Denver

From Wire Dispatches

DENVER, Jan. 2.—Coach John Madden of the Oakland Raiders didn't want to dwell on the disputed non-fumble call that gave Denver its second touchdown yesterday and command of the game.

"Anything I say is going to sound too much like your grapes," he said again and again as one locker room questioner after another brought him back to the subject. "Sure, I let it be known that we had the ball. But a game isn't any one thing like that. We wound up a little short, give Denver credit. It's a 60-minute proposition: It doesn't boil down to one play or one person."

Just then the television set in the clubhouse started showing a replay: Third quarter, Denver leading, 7-3, first and goal on the Raider 2-yard line: Rob Lytle hits the line, is met head on, the ball pops out, Oakland's Mike McCoy grabs it at the bottom of the pile. But the officials rule no fumble, Denver keeps possession and takes a 14-3 lead on the next play.

Madden watched, made a gesture of frustration. "Why should I say anything?" he declared. "Twenty million people saw it for themselves on television." It was the second controversial no-fumble ruling in three weeks.

The same replay, at the time of the replay, forced National Football League officials into offering an explanation while the game was still on. Commissioner Pete Rozelle was sitting in the press box, next to Nick Skorich, assistant supervisor of officials, who was in telephone communication with the field. It wasn't clear at first exactly what the ruling might be.

Within minutes, the duplicates spewed out a formal statement, that read in part: "On the play immediately before Denver's second touchdown on which Denver's Rob Lytle was stopped for no gain on first and one at the Oakland 2, head linesman Ed Marion, ruled that Lytle's progress was stopped, blew his whistle, and said Lytle lost possession of the ball as he was being knocked backward."

Al Davis, architect and operating owner of the Raiders, was also in the press box, a few feet away.

When the play occurred, he cried out, "What's going on? How come they've got the ball back?" But when he saw the explanation, he was still madder.

"That's a lie, not an explanation," he said. "On a play like that it's impossible for the head linesman to do anything. He can't call it, it's happening right in the middle of the field, where the referee and umpire are. That's just something they're making up to have them say later."

The Raider players were more outspoken.

Said safety Jack Tatum: "Tell the . . . commissioner to start fixing his . . . referees. They're the ones messing up."

Three weeks ago, an official blew a quick whistle as Baltimore's Bert Jones fumbled inside the New England five-yard line. Television replays showed his forward progress had not been stopped. A touchdown a few seconds later won for Baltimore and put Miami out of the playoffs.

Said safety Neal Colzie: "What a . . . way to lose a championship. The . . . referee are scaring."

Yesterday, Pat Toomay,

then a Cowboy player, nicknamed the pair "Thunder and Lightning" after Dallas shut out Atlanta, 24-0, in the opening game of the season. The nickname lasted a week; the Cowboys lost their next four games.

Yesterday, in 28-degree weather, Martin recovered Robert Miller's fumble on the Vikings' third offensive play. Two plays later Staubach faked an inside handoff to Dorsett and a screen left to Drew Pearson and connected down the left side with Richards on a 32-yard touchdown pass.

The Cowboys installed the play earlier in the week, hoping that Bobby Bryant, the Vikings' spiritual right cornerback, would play the fake. He did, freeing Richards deep, although the pass was slightly underthrown.

We knew if we could get him up, [free safety] Paul Krause would have a long run to cover Golden," the Cowboys' coach, Tom Landry, said.

11-Point Underdogs

The touchdown, only one minute 38 seconds into the game, put the 11-point-underdog Vikings in an early hole. Although the Cowboys did not score their insurance touchdown until the final four minutes on an 11-yard sweep by Dorsett off a shotgun formation handoff from Staubach, the Dallas defense controlled the tempo.

The 6-foot-6-inch Jones overpowered Ron Yary, the Vikings' perennial all-pro right offensive tackle, with outside quickness that caused two fumbles and hurt Bob Lee, the Minnesota quarterback, into errant passes.

The play that may have sealed the Vikings' fate was not even in the Dallas game plan. It came

The Football Bowls

USC Romps, 47-28, Over Texas A&M



CONTROVERSIAL PLAY—Jack Tatum of the Oakland Raiders (left) stops runner Rob Lytle of Denver Broncos.

HOUSTON, Jan. 2 (UPI).—Quarterback Rob Hertel threw four touchdown passes and Dwight Ford ran 94 yards from scrimmage for four touchdowns to help the University of Southern California beat Texas A and M, 47-28, in the Bluebonnet Bowl here Saturday night.

Two USC tailbacks, Charles White and Ford, and two Aggies, Mike Mosley and George Woodward, each rushed for more than 100 yards in an offensive display highlighted by Hertel's throwing and the game-breaking touchdown run by Ford.

The senior quarterback com-

pleted 11 of 15 passes for 246 yards, including scoring passes of 29 and 40 yards to Calvin Sweeney. 25 yards to White and 14 yards to Randy Simunir.

USC, which finished its season with an 8-4 record, needed the offensive onslaught after Texas A and M scored two touchdowns in the game's first nine minutes, one on Woodward's 3-yard rush and another on Mosley's 44-yard sprint.

Trailing, 14-0, the Trojans scored 34 points on eight of nine consecutive possessions—a streak interrupted in the middle of the fourth quarter. Five lost fumbles stopped Aggie drives.

The senior quarterback com-

Stanford Defeats LSU

EL PASO, Texas, Jan. 2

(UPI).—Quarterback Guy Benjamin passed for a record 269 yards, including two touchdowns, to James Loftin and one to Darrin Nelson in leading Stanford to a 24-14 Sun Bowl victory over Louisiana State on Saturday.

Benjamin, the nation's leading passer, teamed up with Loftin on touchdown passes of 49 and 2 yards and hit Nelson with a 35-yarder late in the game. Freshman Ken Naber added a 39-yard field goal.

Pitt Humbles Clemson

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Jan. 2

(UPI).—After a record passing spree by quarterback Matt Cavanaugh and three touchdown catches by fullback Elliott Walker, Matt Cavanaugh's aerial production broke the previous Pitt single-game record of 345 yards, set by Bob Bestwick in 1951, and the Gator Bowl record of 362 yards, set by Florida State's Kim Hammon in 1967.

Cavanaugh, a 6-2, 210-pound senior, was voted the game's outstanding player.

Walker, who rushed for 973 yards during the regular season, also became only the second Pitt back to gain more than 1,000 yards in a season. He carried 15 times for 53 yards to take his place in the Panther record books behind Dorsett, last year's Heisman Trophy winner.

North Carolina State on Top

ATLANTA, Jan. 2 (UPI).—Quarterback Johnny Evans riddled Iowa State secondary for two touchdowns and ran 32 yards for a score Saturday to lead North Carolina State to a 24-14 upset victory in the Peach Bowl.

The Wolfpack jumped to a 21-0 halftime lead behind a sparkling offensive performance by Evans and a junior running back, Ted Brown, and then fought off the Cyclones after intermission.

West Captures Shrine Game

STANFORD, Calif., Jan. 2

(UPI).—Quarterback Jim Breech kicked three field goals and Carlos Pennywell of Grambling caught two scoring passes Saturday to lead the West to a 23-3 victory over the East in the 53rd Shrine Game.

Breech booted field goals of 41 and 32 yards while Pennywell

scored on a 4-yard pass from teammate Doug Williams and a 21-yard pass from Jeff Tisdell of Nevada-Reno.

Williams, a highly regarded quarterback from Grambling, completed 8 of 13 passes for 188 yards and was named the game's outstanding offensive player. Linebacker Gary Span of Kansas State won defensive honors.

And the Blue Beats the Gray

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Jan. 2

(UPI).—Pete Woods of Missouri passed five yards to Keith Calvin of Indiana for a touchdown and set up a 6-yard scoring run by Colgate's Henry White to lead the Blue to a 20-18 victory in the Blue-Gray Classic on Friday.

The Gray had a chance to win

Boxer Still Comatose

PARIS, Jan. 2 (AP).—Boxer

Eve at his home in the shooting

death of Vernon Clark, 39, who

was discharged as the boxer's

trainer following his 1977 bout

with Joe Bugner.

Lyle, 36, learned to box at the Colorado State Penitentiary while serving a term for manslaughter in the shooting death of a man in a gang fight. Sentenced to 15-to-25 years at the age of 17, he was paroled after serving 1 1/2 years.

Lyle last fought Stan Ward on

Sept. 14 in Las Vegas and won.

White lost to heavyweight champion Muhammad Ali in 1975.

In the men's doubles final,

Alan Stone and Ray Ruffels de-

feated John Alexander and Phil Dent, 7-6, 7-6.

Delayed by Illness

The start of the final was de-

layed an hour when Helen Cawley reported she was suffering from a virus.

Her illness was accepted

by Evonne Cawley, who agreed

to wait until her opponent was

ready to play.

Several times, as Helen Cawley attacked the net trying to

force her opponent into errors,

Evonne Cawley whiped spectac-

lar backhand volleys down the

line or cross court. From the net,

she won points with drop vol-

leys and smashes.

In the men's doubles final,

Alan Stone and Ray Ruffels de-

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Art Buchwald

Disinformation News

WASHINGTON.—The New York Times has run a series of articles on the CIA and the media. One of the revelations is that the agency had its own "disinformation department" charged with planting false stories in the newspapers through foreign correspondents. The idea is to wreak havoc on an unfriendly country or political system.

The Soviet KGB has a similar department charged with counterfeiting news stories. Therefore I'm sure many Americans are saying, "If the Russians are doing it, why shouldn't we?"

Official Washington gets most of its information from three newspapers: The Washington Post, the Washington Star and The New York Times. It's true that men in power also get cables from their overseas embassies, but since these are official communications, people in Washington tend to disbelief them, especially if The Washington Post reports otherwise.

Now, let us suppose the CIA plants a story in a local Non-murian newspaper that the Cubans have sent 10,000 military advisers into the bush to help Nonmurian rebels oust the legitimate Nonmurian regime. The object of the plant by the CIA station chief is to get military aid for the Nonmurian Prime Minister, with whom he plays poker every night.

The Washington Post stringer in Casablanca picks up the story in good faith and sends it back to his paper, after checking with the Moroccan CIA station chief to make sure of its credibility.

Divorce in France Up in First Half of '77

PARIS, Jan. 2 (UPI)—France's divorce rate for the first six months of last year registered a 10-percent increase over the same period of 1976, bringing the total number of divorces to 34,000, according to statistics released in a Justice Ministry publication.

The authors noted that divorces recorded by mutual consent were 29 per cent higher in Paris, than in the provinces while divorces arising from fault, commonly viewed as adultery, were 31 per cent higher in the provinces. Divorce procedures were simplified by a 1973 law.

Film of Year in Italy

MILAN, Jan. 2 (UPI)—James Bond's latest adventures, the British production "The Spy Who Loved Me" was the most successful 1977 movie in Italy, the National Association of Cinema Administrators announced today.

The next morning it appears on the front page of The Post.

The story is read at breakfast by Pentagon chiefs, high State Department officials, CIA people, not clues in that it is a plant and the White House.

That morning he calls up the Pentagon, which has been working on contingency plans all morning. The Joint Chiefs are arguing whether to send an aircraft carrier, a military airlift of U.S. Marines or a squadron of the American F-4 fighters to Nonmura.

The State Department produces six position papers on the Nonmurian "problem" and three evacuation plans for Americans. All three news networks send camera crews there, as, say, J. B. Priestley.

"Young man," he said, "don't write books—write plays. Once you've had several going for you, you can live like this in your old age." His arm motioned around the elegant rooms of his country home. He puffed on his pipe and stared hard at his listener, letting the point sink in.

At 83, John Boynton Priestley is heavy with honors and royalties. After turning down a knighthood and a peerage, a few months ago he consented to receive the Order of Merit from Queen Elizabeth—an honor limited to 24 great Britons such as Henry Moore, the sculptor, and Sir Frederick Ashton, the choreographer.

Priestley's three-act comedy, "Labourum Grove" which he wrote in the early 1930s and was produced at the Booth Theater on Broadway in 1933 with Edmund Gwenn as its star, is attracting crowds in a revival at the Duke of York's Theatre in the West End. The Times of London critic, Ned Chatell, noted the anti-business tone of the play, saying that Mr. Priestley "gives in unmasking hypocrisy as it now is."

The covert part of the CIA, which doesn't talk to the disinformation branch because they eat on different shifts in the cafeteria, decides the present Prime Minister is too weak to fend off the rebel forces. They finance a coup and turn the government over to a military junta led by a Nonmurian Fort Bragg-trained colonel.

President Carter is urged to visit Nonmura on his next five-day trip around the world to show the United States really cares.

The crisis finally abates when another CIA disinformation officer plants a story in a neighboring Ufonia newspaper that the Cuban military advisers have been withdrawn to Upper Gambling for rest and recreation.

The scenario I have just described is not as farfetched as one would believe. The difference between the Soviets and Americans is that, when it comes to disinformation, the Russian leaders don't believe anything they read in their own papers and therefore have no problem discrediting it. On the other hand, American officials in Washington have to believe a story in their papers whether it's true or not, because even if they don't, the people they work for do.

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'I'm not writing anything at the moment—and I don't intend to. Why should I? I've been going since 1910. My income is considerable. I don't have to struggle anymore.'

J.B. Priestley Works at Doing Nothing

By Herbert Mitgang

LONDON (NYT)—Looking out upon his 30 acres of greenward from the 19th-century mansion he calls Kissing Tree House, near Stratford-on-Avon in Warwickshire, J. B. Priestley offered a word of advice to writers who dream of being as famous and prosperous as, say, J. R. Priestley.

"Young man," he said, "don't write books—write plays. Once you've had several going for you, you can live like this in your old age." His arm motioned around the elegant rooms of his country home. He puffed on his pipe and stared hard at his listener, letting the point sink in.

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